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BRITISH SEEK MAXIMUM OF 500,000 TONS

Cruiser Controversy at Geneva Is Far From Being Settled

AMERICANS OPPOSE PRESS CONTROVERSY

London Weeklies in Favor of British and American Naval Equality

GENEVA, July 2 (AP)—While a further discussion on submarines by the technicians was the chief subject on the program of the three-power naval conference today, the cruiser controversy remained far from settled.

Great Britain is understood to be asking for a total cruiser tonnage estimated in some quarters as equal to what the United States is in mind both for itself and for great Britain—namely something like 75 cruisers totalling 500,000 tons. The opinion is prevalent that the British are likely to ask for a maximum strength of 500,000 tons, their plea being based on commitments to protect the dominions and the far-flung trade routes.

No one is ready to predict just how the cruiser differences will be composed, for the Japanese are understood to be on the side of the Americans in their desire to fix a total tonnage for this class of warships as low as a figure as possible.

The American delegation has steadfastly refused to allow the controversy to be aired in the press. Hugh S. Gibson, heading the Americans, declared: "We are asking the other delegations for highly confidential information to adjust our own demands. We should not be playing fair if we gave out these projected figures and used them against the other interests."

Getting Closer Together

Admiral Hilary Jones, his chief naval adviser, said: "The divergencies of opinion on cruisers were at first very great, but we are gradually getting closer together."

Although the United States has repeatedly emphasized its opposition to bringing up the question of changing the Washington treaty as it relates to capital ships during the present conference, the understanding now is that developments indicated the subject would be discussed before the conference disbanded. It was thought likely that at the conclusion of the deliberations on auxiliary warcraft, for which the conference was called by President Coolidge, the delegates would frame a resolution or preamble to the treaty which it is hoped to adopt, setting forth the desirability of a technical study of the sizes of warships as a preliminary to the second conference at Washington in 1931.

Difficulties have arisen in the tripartite naval conference concerning the submarine problem.

Both the United States and Japan are reported to be insisting upon more elasticity in the rules that would permit under the British project of dividing them into two categories of 600 and 1600 tons maximum respectively. Urgent dispatches were sent today to Washington, London, and Tokyo asking advice on the various counter-proposals submitted at today's meeting of technical experts.

The Associated Press learns that Japan is backing its demand for a higher proportion of auxiliary warships than was established at the Washington conference for capital ships, by emphasizing the claim that the political situation in Russia renders it advisable for it to have a considerable number of swift warcraft, including cruisers and destroyers.

The tripartite conference will become one of naval augmentation rather than limitation as asserted by the mysterious "Admiral B" in a caustic newspaper article today, commenting on Great Britain's reported demand for cruiser strength far in excess of any existing figure. "Admiral B" remarks that the shipbuilding yards will have "a merry time turning out cruisers" if the British request is granted.

LONDON, July 2 (P)—With the single exception of the Saturday Review which is seldom favorable to America, the leading weeklies, including the Spectator, Nation and New Statesman, find no objection to naval equality between Great Britain and the United States provided the limits agreed upon are based on British and not American needs.

No Reason for Jealousy

The Spectator said: "There is no reason in the world why we should be jealous of the United States. If we challenge or seem to challenge the United States to a building competition, she can win easily. If we gladly welcome the American aspiration, we shall remove suspicion."

The Saturday Review asserts that there is "something very like a threat of blackmail" in the American hint of extensive naval construction unless granted absolute parity."

JUGOSLAWS TO ENTER TREATY WITH TURKS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BELOVEDA, July 2—The Daily Press announces that negotiations for a commercial treaty and pact of friendship between Jugoslavia and Turkey will soon begin.

Diplomatic circles attach considerable importance to these negotiations.

Air Express Service Will Cover Continent

By the Associated Press

Sacramento, Calif.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the American Railway Express Company would inaugurate serial express service across the continent Aug. 15, was made here by Robert E. M. Cowie of New York, its president.

He said contracts for the new service already have been let and that New York, Chicago, Dallas, Tex., San Francisco and Los Angeles will be the principal stops. Between 75 and 100 airplanes will be employed in the aerial service, Mr. Cowie said.

PRESIDENT SAYS LANDING PLACES NEEDED IN OCEAN

Believes Recent Flights Will Do Much to Develop Air Navigation

By a Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 2—The possibility of international study of mid-ocean landing fields for the promotion of transoceanic flying was advanced by President Coolidge in discussing recent successes in the air.

Colonel Lindbergh had told him, the President was quoted as saying, that something in the way of ocean landing fields was quite necessary for regular trips across the Atlantic. Mr. Coolidge planned the equipment of such havens with lights and also radio for locating direction in fog.

The President has no doubt that the recent series of ocean flights will come in a good deal to the knowledge of aerial navigation as applied to trips across the Atlantic and Hawaii.

The business of the country is in a very satisfactory condition, in the judgment of Mr. Coolidge. Nobody's business was as good as he would like to have it, he supposed, but reports from the Department of Labor indicated that employment was about as low a figure as possible.

Prices of farm products have been coming up considerably, the President pointed out in his statement.

Cotton has increased to a considerable extent, and likewise corn and wheat. Cattle are generally higher for the past year or two, according to the last figures he had.

The President thinks that the country cannot celebrate too many anniversaries of significant events of 150 years ago. He has himself taken part in a number of such observances. His comment was evoked by the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bennington, which is to be observed in his home State of Vermont on Aug. 16.

Charles B. Timberlake (R), Representative from Colorado and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, arriving here to invite the President to Colorado, expressed the opinion that the first consideration should be done with all excise taxes, and next the reduction of the corporate tax. This, he believed, should be brought down from 13 to 10 percent if possible.

BOISE, Idaho (P)—William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)



Wins British Net Title

AMERICAN GIRL WINS BRITISH TENNIS CROWN

Miss Helen N. Wills Defeats Senorita Elia de Alvarez at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 2 (P)—An American girl wears the women's singles crown of Wimbledon for the first time in 20 years. Miss Helen N. Wills of Berkeley, Calif., and three times former United States champion, swept to the British tennis title today by conquering the Spanish star, Senorita Elia de Alvarez, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-4.

It was a decisive victory for the hard-driving American girl, the climax of a march through a field composed of the world's foremost women amateurs. It put Miss Wills at the top of the tennis world once more, undisputed successor to Mille Suzanne Lenglen.

Twenty years ago, Miss May Sutton, now Mrs. T. C. Bundy, won the Wimbledon singles, but no American has triumphed in the tournament since then. In her only former attempt, Miss Wills was defeated in the 1924 finals by the girl whose title she took today, Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree of England.

The American girl started off well in the first set, serving well in the first game and then capturing Senorita de Alvarez's serve.

Miss Wills then made it three love-by-deep driving returns only to have the Spanish girl take the next game on her own service, making the score 3-1.

Miss Wills captured the next game. The tennis was of a stereotyped baseline variety, but the great speed and stroking of the American's cross-court forehand drive was especially effective.

Senorita de Alvarez carried the score to 4-2, but Miss Wills captured the seventh game at love, scoring two aces on her service. Miss Wills quickly followed with the eighth and deciding game of the set.

Miss Wills went into the lead 2-1 in the second set, breaking through the Senorita's service in the second game, but Senorita de Alvarez, displaying the brilliant style which caused her to become famous in the tennis world, suddenly picked up the net and smashed and volleyed to win Miss Wills' service.

Senorita de Alvarez rallied to break through Miss Wills' service in the seventh game and lead at 4-3 as both girls battled at a spectacular pace for every point. Both seemed tired in the eighth game. Miss Wills leaning on her racket for a bit of rest between games. She countered with a service break and the score was locked again for the second set. Then Miss Wills took the next two games and with them the set and match.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. Kathleen McKane Godfree and Miss Betty Nutall defeated Miss Joan Fry and Miss Peggy Saunders, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1. The winners went into the semifinals where they will meet Miss Wills and Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan.

Henri Cochet, conqueror of William T. Tilden 2d, won the men's singles, defeating his fellow countryman Jean Borotra, in another of his famous uphill battles, which went the full distance. The score was 6-4, 6-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

CANAL SETS TRANSIT RECORD

PANAMA (P)—The Panama Canal established a new high record for commercial transits during the fiscal year just ended. The waterway was open 365 days, 1926, while the previous record was established during the calendar year of 1925, when the transits totaled 5400. Total tonnage collected in 1926 was \$32,235,520, falling short of the record tonnage collection in 1924 of \$34,213,360.

Salvos of fire crackers, great and small, will announce the event. Bells

will peal at 6 in the morning all over the city and again at 9:30, while the children crowd to the playgrounds in various parts of the city for their games.

Mayor Nichols will raise the national colors at City Hall and John J. Heffernan, president of the City Council, the municipal standard.

Escorted by a United States navy band, sailors and marines, the Mayor, City Council and other officials, will march to the Old State House, where, from the balcony overlooking State Street, Joseph L. McNamara of the Boston Latin School, will read the Declaration of Independence.

In Faneuil Hall, a half hour later, with the New England band, William McGinnis, commander of the Massachusetts Artillery, will proclaim the Declaration of Independence.

Preparations on Common

Two exhibitions of the sixth annual community pageant, "Sleeping Beauty," on the Hill, will be held at the Frog Pond on Boston Common, in the afternoon at 3:30 and the second at 8:30, under the direction of George H. Johnson, director of public celebrations.

"In commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of the nation, the most complete and extensive preparations have been made. Band concerts will precede both exhibitions.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday night the fireworks provided by the city will be displayed at Boston Common, Franklin Field and at Smith Playground.

At the playgrounds in the afternoon baseball games will be played. Swimming races will be held in the Charles River and a sailing regatta at City Point, South Boston.

Boston's celebration starts officially with the touching off of its bonfires. From Sunday night until the celebration

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

RECORD HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL CLASS EXPECTED

Total Enrollment Is Estimated at 3000—Registration Opens Tuesday

Nearly 2000 teachers will become students at Harvard this summer, attending lectures and studying under instructors of their own age. They are now on their way to Cambridge to attend the fifty-sixth annual summer school of Harvard College, which opens for registration next Tuesday.

Teachers from other colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada will comprise the bulk of the student body; and 38 of the 120 faculty members have been selected from institutions other than Harvard.

The cosmopolitan nature of the summer session is exhibited by the fact that in past years only 11 per cent of the summer students have been regular Harvard men, and 2 per cent Radcliffe women. Last year 282 of the 2300 enrolled were undergraduates from other schools. Teachers and school officers made up 60 per cent of the summer enrollment.

Three Thousand Expected

Harvard officials estimate a total enrollment of 3000, which will surpass all previous records by 500.

All buildings of the Harvard campus except the law school and business school buildings will be in use. Dormitories are nearly filled. The freshman dormitories facing the Charles River will be used exclusively for women. McKinlock Hall is open to women for the first time. Gore and Standish Halls are the other two dormitories which will be used exclusively by women. The Smith Halls are reserved for men.

An equal number of men and women are expected to attend. Last year there were only 10 more women than men, and the year before, 46 more. In the summer schools of other institutions there are generally twice as many women as men.

A total of 180 courses in all fields of liberal arts and education will be offered during the six weeks of the session. The courses are planned to meet the demands of teachers, undergraduates, graduates and those wishing to study merely for general information and culture. Fifty-one of the courses are intended for teachers. Educational psychology is the outstanding subject, and will be taught by a large number of authorities in that field.

New Course for Executives

A new course designed for junior executives in public utility companies will be offered. Thirty-eight business men are coming to Harvard especially to attend these classes. Philip Cabot and Dean W. Mallott of the Harvard school of business administration will be in charge of the classes.

The agreement accords prohibition agents privileges on railroad property which they have never had before. In return for the railroads' co-operation, the prohibition department has agreed to the discontinuation of the practice of sending railroad cars when a liquor cargo is captured.

When the bootlegger could use the railroads with impunity, the worst thing that could happen to his pocketbook was the loss of the shipment.

Colonel Wynne said, "If the car was seized, the railroad had to foot the bill. Now that this source of shipment is closed to him, and the great public lectures and demonstrations have been planned, but the dates will be announced later.

Physical education will be under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Kune, professor of hygiene and director of

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

Fliers' Rubber Raft Termed Grown-Up Toy

New York

THE rubber raft on which Commander Byrd and his three companions reached shore at Ver-Sur-Mer is a development of the toy float so popular at bathing beaches. Commander Byrd had the raft built to his own specifications and tested it with Lieut. George O. Noville and Floyd Bennett off the Battery in New York last April.

Deflated, the raft is eight inches by one foot by five inches in size and weighs 14 pounds. Inflation is a matter of seconds and the raft becomes seven feet long, accommodating four persons for short distances. It is paddled with collapsible oars.

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sponsor of the flight, and everything from underclothing to hats and shoes was waiting for them at the hotel. Acosta and Balchen, however, had no clothes of their own to look forward to on their arrival in Paris.

Commander Byrd and his companions said that they had no plans for the immediate future but that they probably would remain in Paris a week or so until all official functions given in their honor had been attended. Lieutenant Balchen hopes to go to Norway to see his mother and sisters, while Lieutenant Noville's principal plan just at present is to buy a tiny French automobile and take it back to America with him.

As for Acosta, he looked out of the windows at the rain that hadn't ceased falling a moment in Normandy since their arrival and said he would like to be back in his home town, San Diego, "right now."

Commander Byrd's Story

Commander Byrd's story of his transatlantic flight, as he related it to J. E. Angly, staff correspondent of the Associated Press, is as follows:

"We had fairly good weather during the first part of the flight of the American coast and kept up good speed, even at the start, when our load was extremely heavy."

"From the time we sighted Newfoundland until we had nearly reached Europe we saw no land or sea, the America being always in a fog, the high pressure was so thick we could see as far as the tips of the wings."

"We had 19 hours of high dense fog and clouds. It may have been clear on the surface at times, but it would have been impossible to go up and down continuously, seeking clearer weather, instead of getting on with the flight."

"Of course that was a terrible experience. Imagine not seeing anything at all for 19 hours!"

Unable to Get Bearings

"We were unable to take our departure from St. John's as we could not see Newfoundland at all because of the fog with which the whole country was covered."

"After 15 hours of that we managed, by very good luck, to locate ourselves on coming out of it, and reached the French coast at Flinster. I don't know exactly what time it was, for I've lost my charts and most of my records, but it was before sundown and we had made very good speed."

"We first got in the fog about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and New York daylight saving time, and continued in it until 11 o'clock Thursday morning."

"At Flinster we set our course for Paris, not long after we left Flinster darkness fell. Naturally, we then followed the compass course,

having used it satisfactorily for 1000 miles."

"To our astonishment and amusement we came to a park near the sea, instead of Paris. Something had taken the compass off many degrees and in the fog and rain we had gone in a circle. Something must have affected the compasses. I believe it was not the fault of the compasses for they worked most satisfactorily. We were now in the predicament of flying around on a very dark, rainy, foggy night, not knowing where we were going."

Gasoline Running Low

"Every few minutes there was rain or fog. By then we had only enough gasoline for a few hours more, probably not enough to keep going until daylight. We would have to land with a pitch dark if we could not reach Paris again."

"We set our course for Paris, but the effort was ended by low clouds and rain. We may have been near Paris. We searched for the city for hours."

"If it had been clear there would have been nothing to it; we should have seen the lights."

"For hours we searched for a landing place and watched carefully our gasoline consumption; of course, we were at the start when our load was extremely heavy."

"It was too dark to tell the nature of the ground on which to land. A slight roughness of the ground would have meant tragedy. I felt most keenly the responsibility for the three gallant men with me."

"I didn't feel that we could fly on when the gas was entirely out. There would have been danger of hitting people who might have been beneath for when it gets out you've got no choice of a place to land, you've got to land right away."

Decide to Land in Water

"That's another reason why we decided to land in the water. We saw the revolving light and knew there was a beach, but the light was weak, but it gave little light."

"We circled around. It is hard enough to land in the water during the daytime, but we had to land at night and could not see at all."

"There was a sudden hard jolt and the monoplane could be salvaged. Of course, the boys thought only of getting to each other."

"None of us could hear after the long hours of the engines roaring. We were quite appalled when we were not able to hear the answers to our calls. I yelled and Acosta didn't hear me at all nor Balchen."

"We got out our little boat after quickly clearing out the cabin. We had some trouble pumping up the (rubber) boat, but rowed ashore all right."

"It was almost high tide. We were about 200 yards out."

Meters Functioned Perfectly

"The instruments of the America functioned perfectly throughout the flight, running continually from the takeoff at Roosevelt Field until the landing off the beach here."

"They never missed a pop," said Lieut. George O. Noville, radio operator and relief pilot.

"None of the four men on board took any sleep during the long flight. If we were not too busy, we were too interested," Noville said.

Entire Purpose of Flight

Accomplished, Says Backer

NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd and his crew "accomplished everything they set out to do," declared Rodman Wanamaker in praising their battle with the stormy skies of France and the North Atlantic.

Commander Byrd shed some light on the mystery of why little was heard from the America by wireless during the plane's wandering over France last night.

He did in effect send out an SOS at 1:45 a. m. in hope that an airplane would be sent up to guide him to Le Bourget field, Paris, which he was unable to locate because of the storm.

He sent no other message after that because, being unable to determine how near the ground the America was flying, he was afraid the trailing aerial would catch on a tree or roof.

As for the compass, principal cause of the inability to follow a direct route to Paris, it was the earth inductor that went wrong, the commander said.

He had two others, which he styled ordinary mariners' compasses, but under existing conditions he was unable to navigate with them when the earth inductor ceased functioning.

America's new "air ambassadors" tapestries from private collections.

EVENTS TONIGHT

BOSTON—Dinner, 44th Aero Squadron Association, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

STAMFORD—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.

FENWAY—"Chang" (film), Tremont—King of Kings (film), 2:10.

ART EXHIBITS

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Saturday, 1 to 5.

COLONIAL THEATRE—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.

CLOTHES STORE—"Liebestraum," Liszt-Herbert Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner.

LAW—"Capriccio Vienensis," Kreisler Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Chopin Rhapsody No. 2, Wagner.

MARSHAL'S BATTLE—"Tchaikovsky Slavonic Dance No. 1," Dvorák "Liebestraum," Liszt-Herbert Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner.

LIBRARY—"Capriccio Vienensis," Kreisler Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Chopin Rhapsody No. 2, Wagner.

CAFFERIA—"Liebestraum," Liszt-Herbert Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner.

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FREEDOM FOR TRADE SOUGHT AT STOCKHOLM

Each Nation in Reducing Barriers Must Make Sacrifice, It Is Claimed

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—In the plenary session of the International Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday the trade barriers' revised resolutions were unanimously adopted. Two years ago it was inconceivable that 800 business men would be ready to agree with so little opposition to such a step for collective benefit.

W. E. Thompson, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that each nation in reducing its barriers must make some sacrifice, but it was for the collective good.

No nation could live in splendid isolation, at least not if it was unable to pay its way.

The Danish Tariff

Sir Arthur Salter, in answer to the Danish delegate's objection that the Danish tariff was already lower than others and, therefore, need not be reduced, said that "if we wait for the high-tariff nations to reduce first we will never come anywhere. All must begin reducing their present tariffs immediately."

K. A. Wallenberg, chairman of the plenary session, said that relinquishment of resistance to the much-discussed clause might be compared to a symbolized by profits to gain a speedy conclusion. It "demonstrates international goodwill without parallel," he declared.

This successfully concluded, the meeting of the business men of 35 nations around a common table to end economic war.

Series of Hammer Blows

Sir Arthur Salter, head of the financial economic section of the League of Nations, in a stirring address, urged each national chamber to mobilize all available agencies to secure an immediate governmental decision on the resolutions. He announced the formal acceptance of the Geneva trade barriers recommendations on the part of the Belgian, Austrian, German, Czechoslovak, Polish, and Swiss governments. A series of unmitigating hammer blows, he said, were required to effect results from their adopted resolutions.

The first hammer blow was the report of the world economic conference. The second, blow was the meeting of the League Council about 14 days ago. The third, this present Stockholm congress. The fourth, the League's economic committee meeting some weeks hence. The fifth, blow would be for national committees of international chambers to have an opinion ready on the Stockholm congress from as many countries as possible for the Sept. 4 meeting of the League Assembly, when the government representatives could confer on the adoption of its proposals.

The last blow would be the diplomatic conference in October, which would again discuss the resolutions. "Such an opportunity to work out the world's economic restoration comes but once," Sir Arthur Salter declared. If not made the most of now, it might mean another and still more devastating war. "If every member in this room," he said, "tries with all his conviction and power to secure the success of this document, millions now starving could become self-supporting, billions now in miserable living conditions could be established in comfort."

At the close of Sir Arthur's speech the delegates rose spontaneously and the unanimous adoption of the resolutions followed.

Resolutions Adopted

The council of the International Chamber of Commerce appointed president of the chamber for the next two years Dr. Alberto Pirelli, president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. Within the field of international economic reconstruction work Dr. Pirelli is well known. He is also a diplomat and a member of the Dawes Committee as well as president of the Italian Export Association.

On June 30 the arbitration court of the chamber held its fourth session in Stockholm's beautiful House of Nobles.

The speech of Etienne Clementel, president of the court, was by proxy, owing to his enforced absence in Paris. M. Clementel abnegated the German delegates as collaborators, and the Australian, Finnish, Greek and Jugoslav delegations who had increased the international commercial committee to 24. Two hundred and seventeen international commercial cases were brought before the court up to June 7 last. Of these 72 were settled satisfactorily, 55 were pending, and 50 were rejected because the arbitration clause of the International Chamber was not inserted in the original contract.

A resolution on the insertion of the arbitration clause in all contracts

was passed by the arbitration committee and adopted at the plenary session today. The arbitral clause is valid in all the principal countries. Peace between private persons and otherwise irreconcilable enemies could easily be obtained by a suitable arrangement where the clause unites the two parties. The Committee declared. The arbitration system is regarded as even more valuable when states bind themselves mutually by international agreement to enforce international agreement to enforce foreign arbitral awards.

OFFICIALS CITE FLIGHT'S VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

France from America with an excellent margin of fuel to spare is the interesting point brought out by Peter Adams, president of the National Aeronautics Association, in his comment on the America's achievement.

He finds satisfaction, too, in the showing made as to the "dependability of large types of multi-engine aircraft for transatlantic work."

While it is regrettable that Commander Byrd and his comrades were deprived of the pleasure of actually landing at their objective, he said,

"I believe that in the final analysis it will be considered that their conduct and their contribution to the science of aeronautics is, under the existing circumstances, even greater than it might have been if completed without downward landing."

Among the aids to landing that will be developed in the future, as a result of the predicament in which Commander Byrd found himself while flying over France will be powerful radio beacons in which the pilot listens to a certain interlocking signal which is louder, or less distinct according to the side on which he is, and the radio altimeter, which will show his height. The Bureau of Standards is working on both of these now.

The navy has bought 54 air-rafts of the type that brought Byrd and his companions to the shore.

Flight's Lessons in Safety

Stressed by Air Students

NEW YORK (AP)—Invaluable lessons in safety for transatlantic flights of the future and a new advance in all aerial navigation are hailed here as the fruits of Commander Byrd's victory over the fog and darkness of the Atlantic in his flight to France.

Leaders in naval navigation said the voyage would encourage rather than discourage future transoceanic air journeys.

Some of the lessons seen by aviation leaders were:

That one of the greatest safeguards in long-distance flying was a surplus fuel supply large enough to keep an airplane aloft until an emergency landing field could be found.

That flights over vast distances could be accomplished despite defective navigating instruments, and that important work still remains to be done in perfecting electrical equipment of airplanes.

James H. Kimball, assistant meteorologist of the Government Weather Bureau, who had compiled the weather reports for the expedition, termed the flight "tremendously successful from the meteorological point of view."

"That Commander Byrd and his brave crew were unable on account of the storm to land at Le Bourget under the city's supervision is to be held in very low esteem the importance of their flight or the greatness of their achievement," declared Igor Sikorsky, inventor and airplane designer.

"The flight of the Americans I regard as the forerunner of other commercial flights on regular schedule carrying passengers and mail to and from across the Atlantic," predicted Harry Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics.

While expressing admiration for Commander Byrd and his flight, Admiral Carlos Viegas Gago Coutinho of Portugal, who in 1922 flew in a hydroplane across the southern Atlantic Ocean from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro, declared uncertain weather makes the north Atlantic air route to Europe inadvisable, he suggested the route over the southern Atlantic.

Charles H. Colvin, president of the Pioneer Instrument Company which installed the instruments on the America, praised the flight but expressed astonishment at the reported mishap to the three compasses of the America. He said he had cabled Byrd for a statement on what happened to the instruments.

"Whether or not the compasses went bad," he said, "it would have been almost impossible to have determined the ship's position in the heavy fog which enveloped the plane."

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A resolution on the insertion of the arbitration clause in all contracts

Devices Now Being Perfected to Solve Problem Byrd Faced

Radio Field Marker and Altimeter Expected to Permit Landing Without Sight of Ground

While the fact that Commander Byrd was forced to land in the water instead of at the Le Bourget Aerodrome may raise the question of the feasibility of transatlantic flying in adverse weather, the fact remains that instruments are now nearly perfected for solving this most difficult aerial problem.

Certainly no set of circumstances of a more discouraging nature could have faced a navigator at any time than those faced by the American crew, yet the navigation was carried out with great precision. The ship was actually reported as over the Le Bourget where there was such a thick fog that even the strong food lights on the field failed to penetrate it.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Blew, of the Department of Commerce, in his recent talk in Boston described two bits of research work going on at this time under the direction of the Bureau of Standards which will permit a ship to land even if there is total

darkness and no field lights. Impossible! Not at all. For radio, that guiding hand which recognizes neither space nor ordinary material objects, is about to play a new part.

This consists of a device which will deliberately mark out the boundaries of the landing field by radio so that a ship flying over the field would be able to have as true a conception of exact location and size of the field as though it were visible.

It is wonderful as far as

it goes but the natural question that follows is "How is the pilot to get the ship down without cracking up from any sort of height over the field?"

That point is taken care of by a new instrument called a "capacity altimeter," which tells the exact distance a ship is flying over the ground. This must not be confused with the ordinary altimeter, which is a barometer and indicates the height over sea level. The capacity altimeter is based on the idea of

using the earth as one side of a condenser and the ship as the other, giving an absolutely accurate reading as to the ship's height above the ground.

Take these two developments together and it is apparent that the pilot can be in the thickest fog, even at night, and as he goes along his course he can pick up the signal showing the airport is below. He flies over this until he gets the exact size and he can also ask for wind direction and the best side of the field from which to come in for his landing. He then circles slowly, losing altitude all the time, until he comes in over one side of the field at a height that will permit him to get down on the ground without difficulty. Flying in with his motor idling he eagerly watches the capacity altimeter and as the ground is indicated as almost level his wheels he levels off and "sets her down" in safety.

It is hard to conceive of much further progress in aerial aids than the development just described. It is obvious that with the Le Bourget aerodrome equipped with radio field markers and the America equipped with an efficient capacity altimeter the Byrd machine would have been able to land without difficulty at its desired destination, rather than hunting for open water into which the ship could be "pancaked" with the least danger to both the ship and the crew.

V. D. H.

The "Ship" in Which Commander Byrd Landed



Underwood & Underwood

The Leader of the America's Expedition is Here Shown (With Oars) Conducting Tests at New York With the Pneumatic Raft on Which the Transatlantic Fliers Made a Safe Landing at Ver-sur-Mer, France, When Forced Down Off the Coast.

VARIED PROGRAM FOR THE HOLIDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

bration closes Monday night, 26 municipal band concerts are to be given in different parts of the city.

Games and exercises are to be held under the city's supervision in ward in the city with the exception of Charlestown which had its festival on June 17, Bunker Hill Day.

Quincy will commemorate the Fourth by community gatherings, principally of the children, at the playgrounds where through popular subscription free ice cream will be distributed. Band concerts, flag raisings, baseball games and a large bonfire for Sunday midnight at Squaw Rock, Squantum, will provide a busy day, and at night, Monday, fireworks on the Adams Playground will complete the program.

Many Band Concerts Cambridge children will enjoy the day at different public playgrounds and band concerts will be held in the afternoon and night. The city is to give the children free ice cream.

Somerville will provide band con-

certs at Saxon, Foss and Lincoln parks and fireworks and a concert at Dilby Field. Malden's chief events will be held at Craddock Park, where children's games will be played, followed by a Gaelic football game and three baseball games at different hours in the afternoon. Mayor John D. Dever will deliver the Independence Day address at Craddock Park at 3 in the afternoon.

Brookline will start the day when the bells ring at 6:30 Monday morning. At 9 o'clock swimming races will be held at the old Brookline reservoir and a baseball game will be played at the Cypress Street playground by junior nines. At noon the national salute will be fired by Battery B, 101st Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, at the Cypress Street grounds, and senior nines will play for the championship of the town. At 2 o'clock the children will be given a free entertainment in the high school auditorium. Band concerts will be given at 3 o'clock and at night.

Sharon will start its celebration with a bonfire Sunday night. Parades, band concerts, athletic and aquatic events and other features are

planned to provide entertainment for the entire day.

Danvers, in addition to its Fourth celebration, is to honor the 175th anniversary of the founding of the town. Parades and meetings are to be held and historical papers read.

Lindbergh Reaches Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2 (AP)—

Charles A. Lindbergh and his escort of 12 United States Army airplanes arrived over the Canadian capital early this afternoon. Flying in front of his escort, the American trans-Atlantic flier swept gracefully over the city and circled the Parliamentarian Victory Tower.

The tables have been turned and the potential French gold holdings

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

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BRITAIN FACES PROBLEM OVER GOLD STANDARD

Difficulty Arises Through France's Possession of Big Gold Holdings

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 2—A remarkable statement regarding the purpose of the banking conference in New York has reached the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from reliable source. While it is often denied that the Bank of France, incidentally, expects to acquire a special mission to the American Treasury, he has indeed much to say to Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Dr. Hajimur Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, who are preparing to discuss the working of emission banks.

It will be remembered that a year ago the bank chiefs met in the south of France and nothing was disclosed. This time, equal secrecy is desired, but the circumstances have changed. France was then suffering from a dangerous currency depreciation, due to inflation.

The opinion seems to prevail as I find it in crossing the country that President Coolidge will be renominated. According to Mr. Borah, "Unless President Coolidge signifies his wishes to the contrary, I am of the opinion the party will renominate him."

The two men who are most discussed for the Democratic nomination are Governor Smith of New York and Senator Reed of Missouri. I would say that Governor Smith is very strong in the East and Senator Reed is very popular in the West and South, so that ought to make a good choice.

Helping Finance England

It is believed that France, in pursuing its policy of piling up gold, has in various ways obtained claims over a large proportion of the nominal British gold reserves. What happened was that when the franc fell French capital fled from France. English sterling was bought. At the same time English capital was being sent out through three channels, namely, debt payments to America, foreign loans and adverse trade balances.

Paradoxical as it sounds panic-stricken French capital was helping finance England.

Now French capital returns, and Raymond Poincaré does not desire to keep foreign currency, but instead demands its conversion into gold. Thus by the natural play of financial laws, the British metallic standard may be depleted while the French increases. The position is not shown by official figures, for the proprietorship of gold holdings is indicated in the French balance sheet under the item "miscellaneous assets." England depends on the gold standard, therefore it is necessary to examine carefully the surprising possibilities of French financial strength caused by the recent apparent weakness to the detriment of British financial methods.

A Temporary Solution

The tables have been turned and the potential French gold holdings

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around certain misgivings. It is believed here, in very restricted circles which are well informed, that an agreement will probably be reached by which the Federal Bank will extend credits to England of several hundred millions of dollars, which England will use to release gold by converting France's sterling holdings into dollars. The Bank of France is understood to be ready to agree to such a course.

This will provide a temporary solution of the metallic problem, though it is realized that unless drastic new arrangements are made presently, the whole annual production of gold will naturally be for America. France, incidentally, expects to acquire a special mission to the American Treasury.

OLD CAPITAL OF TURKEY GREETS KEMAL PASHA

Visit Marks End of Boycott of Constantinople—Spectators Line Bosphorus

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2—Mustapha Kemal Pasha arrived here this evening for his first visit to the former Turkish capital since his departure in 1920 to take the post of Inspector-General of the National Forces, then being organized to resist the Treaty of Sevres and make war on the Greeks. The city at that time was in allied occupation, and General Kemal left it unostentatiously.

Today he returns in state as ruler of Turkey. Warships and many civilian craft escorted the Ghazi's yacht from the island of Prinkipio, and thousands of spectators lined the Bosphorus to see his arrival.

His visit marks the end of the boyhood of Constantinople by Kemal. Ever since the transfer of the capital Angora he has refused to visit the largest and most important city in Turkey and Constantinople has been something lost by loss of prestige and other benefits which accrue to a national capital.

PRESS PARLEY EXPECTED TO AID PEACE INTEREST

Representative Journalists of 14 Countries Hold Conference in London

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, July 2.—Journalists from many nations of the world are gathering in London for the first international conference of the press held in Europe since the war. The power of the press in preserving peace is expected to be greatly strengthened as a result of the forthcoming peace in which the delegates of some 14 countries will participate. A reception to the visiting journalists and noted publicists tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Foreign Press Association in London will be the first event in a series of entertainments.

The conference opens on Monday morning in the Guild Hall, where Sir Rowland Blaize, the Lord Mayor, will officially welcome the wielders of the pen and the knights of the typewriter. All the sessions will be held at Stationers Hall by courtesy of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, at which T. P. Connor, father of the House of Commons, will deliver the opening address on "The Press as an Agency for Peace or War." In the evening the delegates will visit Northcliffe House to see the production of the Daily Mail.

Visits and Banquet

Tuesday will include visits to the Port of London and to the Sittings-houses, seven miles away in the evening. The banquet will be given by the British section of the International Association of Journalists at the Great Central Hotel, to which ambassadors and the ministers of fourteen nations have been invited.

This conference, by making international journalists better acquainted with the different views held by themselves and their countrymen, it is hoped may lead to a closer and more intimate understanding between nations and the promotion of world peace, by which humanity will be blessed and real progress in the arts of civilization assured.

Latin Press Congress
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MADRID, July 2.—The fifth congress of the Latin press has just opened here in the presence of the Primo de Rivera. The object of the gathering is to draw closer the bonds uniting the mouthpieces of public opinion in the sister races of Latin origin. Representatives of Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Rumania and the South American republics are participating.

AIR SERVICE THRIVES ON PACIFIC COAST

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The air passenger service between cities of the Pacific coast has increased steadily since its inauguration a few weeks ago. Passengers report. Although the service is a daily one between Portland and Seattle, the demand for reservations is such that they must be made several days in advance.

The Pacific Air Mail Transport Company which has the air mail contract on the Pacific coast and is carrying passengers has been using air craft carrying two passengers. A larger plane with a passenger carrying capacity of six persons is to be put into use between San Francisco and Los Angeles about July 15, according to Verne C. Gorst, president of the company. The new plane is a Fokker and is approaching completion. It is to be equipped with a Wasp motor of 425 horsepower.

Mr. Gorst says that the successful flight of Col. Charles Lindbergh across the Atlantic has so stimulated aviation that airplane factories throughout the country are swamped with orders, and that it is impossible to get delivery of a plane unless it has been ordered a long time.

CANADA TO PRESERVE GAME

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—To preserve grouse and other game birds from depredation, the British Columbia game conservation board has allowed no open season over a large part of the Province this year. This prohibition on hunting will extend all over the north of the Province, where game requires complete protection to bring it back to its old numbers. Measures of this sort have proved successful in other districts in the past.

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Jensen of the Conservative Press; H. Hansen, N. Christian, Niels Hansen of the Provincial Union of Journalists; H. P. Steffensen, Social Democrat; A. French, president of the Press Union.

France: Paul de Cassagnac, general secretary of the International Union of Press Associations; M. de Nalecha, president of the French Press Syndicate and director of the Journal des Débats; M. Goumoulou, director of Petite Grinde; Senator Klotz, delegate of the general committee of French Press Associations; Marie Semet, general secretary of the general committee of French Associations; M. Vanon, member of the general committee of French Press Associations; M. Le Margrini, president of the Cabinet de la Presse of the Chambre des Députés; M. Le Margrini, president of the Cabinet de la Presse of Palais Journalists; Dr. L. J. Van Plomp, president of the Circle of Netherlands Journalists; Dr. R. H. Ritter, chief editor of Das Blatt.

Norway: Torevile, vice-president of the Norwegian Press; M. Hammer of Oslo, correspondent in London of the Morning Post; M. Wik of the telegraphic agency of Norway.

Rumania: Jonescu Vion, president of the Professional Journalists.

Switzerland: Herr Richtmann, treasurer of the International Union of the Press.

Turkey: Falih Rıfkı Beh.

International journalism is represented by The Christian Science Monitor, J. S. Brathwaite, European manager, who has also been deputyed by the Association of American Correspondents in London to act on behalf of that association.

This conference, by making international journalists better acquainted with the different views held by themselves and their countrymen, it is hoped may lead to a closer and more intimate understanding of international differences, and better understanding between nations and the promotion of world peace, by which humanity will be blessed and real progress in the arts of civilization assured.

An Impressive Moment

From a gay pavilion above the terrace the orators of the day addressed the multitude, a score of amplifying horns above their heads throwing their words to the farthest corners of the square.

But the most impressive moment of all was when the massed choir of thousands of trained voices broke into the inspiring air of "Land of Hope and Glory" and the silvery bells played an obligato accompaniment. After the last patriotic speech had been delivered and the last familiar song sung and the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon had driven away in state, surrounded by their mounted guard of honor, the regiments of soldiers and sailors fell into line to the music of a military band, the cavalcade burst into a medley of airs, the grand course began to stream toward the gates, thrilled perhaps as they had never been before by the significance and beauty of all that they had heard and seen.

Canada's History Depicted

Late in the afternoon a pageant of big boats, depicting the outstanding events in the history of Canada, went in a way across the Chaudière, through the canal and up the Hull and back over the international bridge to Parliament Hill. Cabot, Champlain, Cartier, Indians, conquerors, heroes, the Fathers of Confederation and other great leaders were realistically depicted. There were also scenes of early Ottawa days, Hudson Bay posts, old canal boats, logging, fishing, mounted police, railway and telephone development. In short, the parade was an illustrated story of the Dominion's history.

A significant feature of the celebrations is the quantity of United States flags displayed everywhere and the numbers of motor cars from all States of the Union, evidence of the close intercommunication of thought and interests between the two countries.

Canadians in United States Give Memorial Tablet

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2 (AP)—Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, last night accepted in behalf of the Canadian people the memorial tablet presented by Canadians living in the United States to

the Dominion in commemoration of 60 years' Canadian confederation.

The tablet was presented by W. W. Colpitts, president of the Canadian Club of New York, at the confederation dinner that closed the first-day program of the diamond jubilee celebration being observed throughout the Dominion.

The tablet will be erected in the Parliament Building.

Colpitts paid tribute to the strong bonds of friendship that exist between Canada and the United States, and the uninterrupted intercourse across the border.

"We have one common ancestry, one common language, one common law and when the impulse to room is upon us it's quite as natural that we move southward as westward."

William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, formally assumed office yesterday and accompanied Viscount Willingdon and W. L. Mackenzie King at the various ceremonies and functions. The Canadian Minister to Washington, Vincent Massey, returned to the capital for the celebration.

Preparations are complete for the welcome to be extended to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who will be a central figure in today's program. Excursion trains will bring the members of the commission to a meeting in Richmond Hill, Queens, which is in the city limits.

The two-party quorum ruling by which two parties could have acted in the absence of a third will be given up on the condition that the Chilean commissioner henceforth attend meetings of the commission.

This agreement is subscribed to by the three countries.

In resigning, Senor Rizo Patron argued that the two-party-quorum ruling was contradictory to mixed commission practice, and that its acceptance would set an unfortunate precedent in the international courts.

It was further pointed out that the practice of these courts cannot be compared to that of ordinary civil courts where a suit may continue in the absence of one of the interested parties.

The defense of Brig.-Gen. J. J. Morrow, the American commissioner, was that the continued failure of the Chilean commissioner to meet with the other commissioners had created an impasse; and that the two-party-quorum ruling had been made to prevent a complete collapse.

It is believed that the solution now reached will prove satisfactory to the representatives of the three countries, and that the work of the commission will be advanced more effectively.

A higher import tariff on potatoes moreover would form a new obstacle, blocking the path of a German-Polish rapprochement. The German Nationalists now in the Government who represent the farming interests, however, greatly object to the competition of Polish and other foreign potatoes, which are considerably cheaper than the German ones. Following the veto of the Federal Council the import tariff is now only possibly if supported by a two-thirds majority of the Reichstag, which, however, is out of the question.

PLAN INTER-RACIAL COLONY

HILTON, H. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the establishment of an inter-racial Christian community to be known as Kokokahi, near Kaneohe, on the Island of Oahu, are to be carried out immediately.

Theodore Richards, treasurer of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association and a leader in the movement announced. It is planned to have representative members of five races, Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipino, Anglo-Saxon and Korean, live in the settlement.

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PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE PROFITABLE VENTURE

CAMDEN, N. J., July 2 (Special)—

The Delaware River bridge, connecting Camden and Philadelphia, which has just celebrated its first anniversary, showed a total revenue of \$650,000 in excess of the estimated earnings for the fourth year, 1930.

Total earnings for the year were \$1,100,000. The total number of vehicles accommodated was 7,855,000.

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WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER JOINT SELLING PLANS

Co-operatives Hear Plan Presented for Merging Selling Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—Plans for marketing western wool through a nation-wide federation to be composed of numerous co-operative marketing associations of wool growers were proposed to the American Institute Co-operation in session here, by R. A. Ward of Portland, Ore., general manager of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers.

The project contemplated formation of regional wool marketing associations at central concentration points, as determined by freight rates and other market conditions; these zone groups to be composed of growers of two or three states to handle wool for their respective members concentrating the products at zone warehouses for grading processing.

New Plan Would Operate

According to the plan, each zone would be regulated by a board of directors and the various zone associations would be federated into a national selling agency with at least one director from each zone. The proposal calls for a marketing agreement with the national agency, providing that the wool of the zones agency be sold through the national organization. Grading and preparing of wools would be done by the central sell-

Economic Seeds of Peace Seen in So-Called British Imperialism

Australian Speaker at Chicago Relates How Unified Diplomacy Keeps Open Door for Trade—Immi- gration Policy of Dominion Explained

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—The "white Australia" policy, to assure that the outpost continent of the British Empire shall be European and not Asiatic in its destiny, is a characteristically national as is the British "command of the seas," or the United States Monroe Doctrine, with which it has frequently been compared, said Sir William Harrison Moore, professor of law at the University of Melbourne, in his second address before the Institute of Politics of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation at the University of Chicago.

Sir William traced the movement for legislation to confine Australia to white people, recalling that at the colonial conference in London in 1887, the British Government suggested to the colonies a general measure of legislation enabling colonial authorities to apply to any person an educational test, including ability to write in a European language. This was accepted and was the method adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament in the immigration restriction act of 1901, he said, and is still in force.

Result Term'd Satisfactory

It has worked out favorably, he reported. Japan took exception to the specification of a European language, but the British Government declined to interfere. Japan did not accept the matter further. Later Australia conciliated Japan by two concessions: alteration of the term "European language" to "any prescribed language"; and an arrangement whereby students, merchants and others visiting Australia for limited time under special passports issued by the Japanese Government were exempted from the test, Sir William related.

Similar arrangements were made in cases of China and India, he reported, and he stated further: "I may add that Australia has, as a result of the imperial conference of 1923, been able to conciliate India in two respects: first of all by admitting Indians resident in Australia to the commonwealth franchise, and, secondly, by admitting them to the benefit of old age pensions."

Economic policy is perhaps the most striking instance of the transition from imperial control to self-government, followed by a movement, as yet tentative, toward co-operation, he continued.

Free Trade Fundamental

The new policy of free trade was a gesture toward all the world, and its beneficial effects upon foreign countries and international relations would be impaired if His Majesty was found to be departing from it," the lecturer thought. It proclaimed free trade and the open door as a fundamental of the relations of the British Empire with foreign countries, a main instrument of universal peace and prosperity, he explained.

The story of the breaking up of trade unity of the Empire was reviewed and Sir William stated that until recently, "while maintaining the 'open door' in the case of purely British treaties, the Dominion concerned itself with Dominion treaties principally to see that they did not conflict with existing treaties, that they were not adverse to the interests of any other part of the Empire and that any advantage conceded by way of preference to a foreign country was made available also to the rest of the Empire."

Colonies' Interest In Trade

He summed it up: "In one aspect this story is one of conflict between imperialism and self-government; or attempts of one country to exclude control over another, while in another aspect this imperialism is an assertion of the open door; its faith is that international peace cannot be dissociated from economic policy; that the Empire has a mission to promote the conditions which make for peace, and from its world-wide interests can, by economic policy, profoundly affect world peace. In other words, it is directed toward that 'economic disarmament' which today is taking rank alongside military disarmament."

"Meantime," he continued, "there

ing agency, but would be performed in each zone warehouse. The national body would confine its efforts entirely to maintaining experienced mill salesmen and selling directly to the mills from its office in mill centers, such as Boston or Philadelphia.

The plan of federated marketing, while prepared in this case for wool, is now being carried out by organizations handling other commodities, and Mr. Ward believes there are no serious obstacles to prevent its successful adoption by wool growers. He has worked on the plan four years and already has a unit in action. This is the Pacific Coast Wool Growers' Association, 7 years old and which has, in point of volume of wool handled per annum, the record as the largest co-operative marketing agency for wool in the United States, he reported to the institute.

Adjustment of Meat Prices

"Adjustment of meat distribution so that prices to consumer can more readily reflect changes in prices of meat on the hoof," is an important problem calling for solution in the live-stock industry, said James E. Pool, representing the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange. As it is, live-stock prices may drop sharply without the ultimate consumer deriving benefits for a considerable time, it was shown. An illustration Mr. Poole presented was that last fall consumers paid the same prices, though the cattle market was glutted with choice beef and steers of show quality sold below their actual cost.

The obvious remedy for this condition, he suggested, was to shorten the gap between producers' coolers and the consumers' space which has been lengthened in recent years by development of the jobber's place in trade. Such a move is likely to be the next development in the industry, Mr. Poole predicted.



WHILE the world's leading naval powers—Great Britain, the United States, and Japan—are continuing their efforts at Geneva to agree upon a minimum of naval strength, and thereby to eliminate the endless race to armament supremacy on the seas, recent developments have brought several other contributions to the cause of international peace.

A proposal which has commanded earnest attention is made by Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who, speaking officially, submits that between self-governing nations a declaration of war should be permitted only after the question has received the sanction of a majority of the qualified voters, and that the parties to this policy should agree not to attack each other for a period of 100 years. Mr. Houghton would have democracy prevail in international as well as domestic relations!

The Briand proposal of a permanent peace pledge between France and the United States—once as unofficial as Mr. Houghton's engaging project—has won the approval of Premier Poincaré, and is soon to be the subject of formal negotiation.

World opinion, manifestly peace-bent and devoted to a frank and friendly discussion of world problems, will be represented at the conferences which will open next month of the Williamstown Institute of Politics

and the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu.

* * *

American motion-picture pioneers, even as in Hollywood's best thrillers, once set out to dig gold just as those adventurers went to get it when the Klondike flashed its golden invitation to the nineties. Today this industry, which attracts 90,000,000 persons to its theaters weekly and produces more than 85 per cent of the films of the world, is gradually adjusting itself to the economic mechanism of the nation which has most generously fostered it, and is setting its finances more closely to the scale of its contemporaries.

When, therefore, 16 American motion-picture companies, including all major producers, recently announced salary reductions of 10 to 25 per cent, this action was characterized by motion-picture officials as "economics necessary for the stabilization of the industry." They declared that "the industry as a whole has been paying too much for what it has been getting," and that further steps would be taken to overcome "the present extravagant methods of production." It is estimated that the salaries of actors, directors, camera men and assistants alone comprise about 35 per cent of the total cost of production. The salary adjustments, it is stated, will sweep from the highest executives and featured players to the \$50-a-week employees.

With respect to the general wage level in the United States, it is the opinion of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, that while the wages of skilled labor are fortunately more than half again as high as in 1913, much unskilled labor is underpaid and conditions warrant an appreciable advance in the wage scale of this class.

* * *

STRINGENT measures proposed by the Baldwin government to prevent general strikes in Great Britain, and, in particular, the coercion of Parliament by the force of a sympathetic strike, such as was precipitated by the controversy between the British coal workers and operators in 1926, are progressing toward enactment. The Trades Union Act, as recently passed by the House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 139, makes both general strikes and general lockouts illegal, and seeks to insure the undivided allegiance of civil servants and clarify the statutes on trade unions. The bill, which now goes to the House of Lords, clearly approaches one of the mountain-peak problems of political-industrial relations.

* * *

AT A time when approximately 1000 institutions of higher education in the United States have just conferred their degrees upon more than 100,000 graduates, John D. Rockefeller Jr., one of the Nation's principal educational philanthropists, raises the question: Shall the student pay a greater share of the cost of his education? To appreciate the pertinency of this inquiry and the far-reaching effect which an affirmative answer would have, several factors which prompt Mr. Rockefeller to broach his point are to be noted.

First is the unprecedented growth of college enrolments, the number of students having more than quadrupled during the last 15 years.

Second is the fact that while colleges once trained their students for the ministry, teaching, or other professions, where the return was comparatively small, today the colleges attract not only a growing number of business students who are able to turn their training more quickly to monetary advantage, but also those to whom education is too frequently a secondary consideration. And finally, under the present financial policy of most colleges the student pays little more than a third to a half of the cost of his education.

These conditions, Mr. Rockefeller declares, have caused too much of a drain upon the endowment resources of the colleges—resources which he believes could be increased at least \$17,500,000 yearly by a reasonable increase in student tuition. For students who would find it difficult to meet these higher costs he recommends that scholarships and student aid be administered with increasing liberality and that student loan funds be provided on a large scale.

* * *

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S summer sojourn in the Black Hills of South Dakota has thus far been punctuated with but one announcement of an important character, and that is the President's avowed approval of a policy that will place the insular possessions of the United States under civil instead of military rule. Such a development, which must first win the sanction of Congress, would particularly concern the Philippines, and is in line with Col. Carmi Thompson's report of last December, in which he, after a first-hand study of conditions, expressed the view that the political and economic development of the islands could best be promoted through civil administration.

Gov. Len Small has indicated his support of the anti-slander bill, advising its sponsors, "It is a good bill and in line with progress." Senator Richard J. Barr, president pro tem of the State Senate, made the following comment:

"As the radio is a new instrument on the horizon there exists a need of constitutional law governing the stations and acts of broadcasters. The bill covers this effectively."

The measure provides in part that anyone who shall falsely use, utter, or publish words over, through or by means of what is commonly known as the radio, which impeach the honesty, integrity, reputation of a citizen shall be guilty of slander.

A fine not to exceed \$100 is fixed for conviction, the law providing that "in all prosecutions for slander, the truth shall be a sufficient defense."

The bill passed both branches with virtually no opposition. It was sponsored in the Senate by Senator Lowell B. Mason of Oak Park and in the House by Representative James A. Stevens of Chicago.

**BRITISH COLUMBIANS
WILL BE REPRESENTED**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Despite their great distance from the place of meeting, anti-visitation societies of British Columbia will be represented at the world conference on anti-visitation in London in July, as a result of arrangements announced here. The societies of this province will be represented jointly, thus voicing the opinion of western Canadians who are interested in animal experimentation.

The favorable attitude of the League of Nations toward vivisection will be a leading theme of discussion at the conference. It was announced at a meeting of the Victoria Anti-Vivisection Society. This attitude, it was stated, is alienating support to the League in many parts of the world.

SOVIET PURCHASES IN CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Sale of 4000 British Columbia horses to the Russian Government is causing considerable protest in this province among people who feel that Canada should not assist Russia in any way, following the break in relations between the Canadian and Soviet Governments. Despite this criticism, however, the provincial authorities are sponsoring the sale and making all arrangements for rounding up and shipping the horses to Russia via Montreal during the next few weeks.

**FILM STUDIO FORMS
CABINET OF ADVISORS**

Paramount Company to Join
in Deferring Salary Cut

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Formation of an "emergency cabinet" at the Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky studios to study problems growing out of the present motion picture wage dispute has been announced by Jesse L. Lasky, first vice-president of the film concern. In the meantime the studio will join

with other leading concerns in deferring the proposed 10 per cent wage cut until Aug. 1.

The body, composed of heads of the several departments, was formed following a meeting of 30 men and women representing players, directors, technicians and writers.

The Lasky studios, as well as Warner Brothers, did not sign the producers' reply to the request from the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, which proposed that the workers themselves launch a campaign to cut production costs in return for a delay in the salary slash.

Warner Brothers had announced previously that the wage cuts would not be placed in effect at their studios. The emergency cabinet, the names of whose members were not given out, pledged themselves to institute policies and methods by Aug. 1 which would solve the problem of excessive costs.

ASIATIC AFFAIRS UNDER ANALYSIS

Greek Editor Leads Round Table at Southern Poli- tics Institute

ATHENS, Ga., July 2 (Special)

Adamanios Polyzoides, the Greek editor who is giving a series of lectures and conducting round-table discussions on international questions at the Southern Institute of Politics, took up the problems of

Politics, took up the problems of central Asia and Russia, Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt. He said

east and west in central Asia have been occasioned by the mistakes of allied diplomacy during the Great War, shaking the Asiatic faith in European civilization and by the break-up of the unity of Islam in Turkey's successes and failures.

Tying up America with the problem of reconciliation. He said, however, that a firm policy is needed, and added that in winning the Near East the greatest economic market in the world would be opened up.

Prof. R. E. Cushman, Cornell University, confined his remarks to cooperation between State and Federal Governments of the United States, and devoted most of his discussion to the legal phase of the co-operation, carrying out the laws of the Government and the various states in a harmonious manner. Co-operation in law making and enforcement was the keynote of his talk.

GROTTO CONVENTION FOR NEXT SUMMER WON BY RICHMOND

CLEVELAND, O., July 2 (Special)

Richmond, Va., was selected for the 1928 convention city of the Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm at the final session of the Supreme Council officers here.

The cup for the best drilled team among the larger grottoes, while Yusuf Khan of Akron, O., and Nazir of Canton, O., won second and third places, respectively. Amrou Grotto of Zanesville, O., took first prize in the drill contest for small grottoes. Alhambra of St. Louis won honors for the best marching choral club, with Aut-Mor, Youngstown, O., second. Installation of new officers was the final action of the convention.

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IT IS during the warm days of Summer that an institution of service as Altman's is must be more alert than ever. And the first requisite of service is seeing needs even before you express them, especially those that arise during the hot season. Months ago, when Summer seemed far away, we were preparing for it, planning these ways to help defeat the thermometer, trying not to overlook any detail that could add to your comfort.

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In addition to our regular service to points in Westchester, Connecticut, Long Island and New Jersey, we have added more than hundred resort towns to our Summer motor delivery routes. This means prompt receipt of your purchases—just as if you were at your town house. Store Information will tell you if your town is included.

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A staff of thoroughly trained guides is maintained for visitors wishing direction to any particular department of the store. If you desire assistance in your individual problems, special guides will help you in shopping or will shop for you.

ECHO LAKE CAMP AN IDEAL SPOT TO STUDY BIRDS

Audubon Society Secretary
Leading Boston Party
on Two Weeks' Trip

Under the leadership of Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, a party of bird enthusiasts left Boston this afternoon for two weeks at Echo Lake Bird Camp on Mount Desert Island, Me. Arriving at camp tomorrow morning, they will remain until July 16, when they will start for Boston, reaching here the next day.

The region is a fine bird country as well as an ideal spot for camping, affording opportunity for intensive study, or relaxation and enjoyment of mountains, lakes, seashore and forest. Just in and about camp the more northern birds may be observed without long rambles, while for those more remote there will be frequent excursions.

The flora of the region should be in the height of its bloom at this time and be most profuse and attractive in ferns and orchids, while many other forms are abundant. Beavers may be seen at work on Mount Desert Island.

Camp Modernly Equipped

The camp is a regular Appalachian Mountain camp, lent to the Audubon Society for the occasion. The tents have board floors. The large dining and recreation hall is enclosed with windows and has a large stone fireplace. Running water has been piped to the camp and telephones and electric lights have been installed.

One hundred miles of government trails afford short walks or long tramps over rugged granite mountains through deep gorges, across open meadows, along the sea-coast and into woodlands. In fact, few places in the country have such a variety of scenery. Excellent roads are found all over the island and all out-door sports are available.

But for the study of birds it is not really necessary to go to Mount Desert. The Public Garden in the heart of Boston's business district is a particularly favorable resting station for the birds. It is surprising that so many people are incredulous when informed that native birds can be found at the proper season in this little park in the midst of the city. Mr. Packard says.

Sheltered in Common's Trees

In their migrations many birds flying over the city sight the little patch of foliage in the midst of the city and venture in to partake of the shelter and refreshment it affords. They are attracted to it by the diversity of its arboreal features and perhaps by the added attractiveness of the pond, Mr. Packard says. The gorgeous flower beds may attract the pedestrians, but the elms, the cottonwoods, the beeches, chestnut trees and maples entice the avian wayfarers.

Bird visitors are usually studied to advantage in the garden because their movements are generally confined to the trees. Thus on the visit of a prothonotary warbler a few weeks ago it was possible for many observers to come and experience what was a big event in the career of a bird lover.

During its three-day sojourn this exquisite little bird resorted to a large elm opposite the rockery, and only occasionally did it go into the adjacent trees. Another rare visitor present at the same time was a Louisiana water thrush.

A total of 150 varieties of birds have been recorded in the garden or seen flying over. The yearly totals average from 80 to 90 species of birds, although last year the number of 101 was established. On May 11 last 42 migrant species were recorded with a total of 133 individuals.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB STARTS TOUR

Party of 47 Will See Western Mountains and Alaska

A party of 47 members of the Field and Forest Club of Boston and their friends left the South Station last evening on the annual western tour. They will visit the Grand Canyon, Riverside, Calif., Los Angeles, San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, Portland, Seattle, Mt. Rainier National Park, and then take a nine days' trip to Alaska, and from Skagway to Carcross and the Taku Arm. On the return they will make a tour of Glacier National Park and take the Great Lakes trip from Duluth to Sarnia, returning to Boston on Aug. 6.

The party is in charge of the Rev. Charles W. Casson, who has conducted tours of the West and Europe the last four summers. He has just returned from a spring trip to the western parks and the Canadian Rockies.

COUNT OF TOURISTS IS BEGUN IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2 (Special)—Counting of tourists entering Maine will this year begin a month earlier than usual, by order of the Governor and Council yesterday afternoon. The Department of Agriculture, which last August listed more than 125,000 out-of-state automobiles as crossing the Kittery Bridge in four weeks, was yesterday authorized to begin count on July 1.

The reason for the change is that the tourist traffic is giving every indication of starting much earlier. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has predicted that the greatest tourist season in the history of Maine is due for this summer, and that considerably more than the 1,000,000 visitors of 1926 will arrive.

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 2 (AP)—D. S. McGrail, Inc., of Adams, Mass., was awarded the contract yesterday by the state highway board to reconstruct 4.3 miles of blacktopped macadam highway as a part of Governor Weeks' 46-mile program. His bid was \$127,737.40. Bids on three other projects were declined.

Wayside Stations Organization Proposes Raising of Standards

Service to Patrons, to Members and to New England in General an Objective of Movement Approved by State Officials and Members of New England Council

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2 (Special)—Wayside inns, antique and gift shops and other roadside establishments of the better class are doing much to advertise New England to the world through the tourist element that has multiplied with the building of good roads, and household arts and small industries receive a special impetus from their activities.

While selling souvenirs and various homemade articles that serve as reminders of this region, they are in increasing degree a medium for acquainting tourists with historic facts and localities connected with the neighborhoods represented.

An organization called the American Wayside Stations, Inc., now in its second year, has done much to advance the useful and wholesome influence of these establishments through investigating their character and methods, listing only the best and giving them an official sign that serves as a positive recommendation. In the vicinity of 420 stations have been enrolled thus far.

Need of Standards

This enrollment was undertaken in recognition of the need of some standards and emblem that would give reasonable assurance as to cleanliness, quality and fair dealing to the passing stranger, amid a mushroom growth of roadside establishments of all classes and kinds. Fred D. Griggs, who conducted successful membership campaigns for the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, the Hampden County Improvement League and the Massachusetts State Farm Bureau Federation in years past, and now a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, has been the prime factor in developing this movement. Under his leadership every worthy station owner becomes a medium for elevating standards and helping others that have similarly qualified for membership. The co-operative spirit is instinct in its management.

To qualify as a member a station must either feed its patrons or give them overnight accommodations. Around either or both of these functions may be built various cognate activities. Besides being an inn, restaurant or sandwich shop, a station may conduct a thrifty business in the sale of souvenirs, it may be an antique shop, it may distribute various objects in the way of home or camp furnishings.

Almost every locality has something of distinctive character, which helps to promote the sale of souvenirs. Down on Cape Cod the novelty windmill is running stronger than ever. As many as 300 of these were made for a single station in advance of the season opening. They are met with all over that region. The black crow, made to stick in the lawn and as lifelike as one could wish, is another popular item, as is the miniature canoe with Indian and paddle. It includes a budget and accounting system, many checks on expenditure and other modern business ideas.

WESLEYAN ALUMNI CONTRIBUTE \$10,259

MIDDLETON, Conn., July 2 (Special)—Wesleyan University alumni have contributed \$10,259 toward the running expenses of the University, the gifts to their annual fund during the year which ended June 30. This, with a special gift of \$550 from the class of 1892, brings the total for the year up to \$10,809 which is equivalent to the income from an unrestricted endowment of \$216,000, figured at 5 per cent. These contributions came from 1150 alumni or 25 per cent of the alumni body. Last year 22 per cent of Wesleyan's alumni contributed a total of \$330.

THREE NEW SERIES OF CARS DISPLAYED

Nash Company Combines Improvements With Lower Prices

The Nash Motor Company is displaying three new series of cars which include 21 models on four different chassis lengths. The new series will be known as the Advanced Six, the Special Six, and the Standard Six. Although these series have striking improvements over the old models, the company has nevertheless been able to reduce the prices of the cars. Some of the reductions run as high as \$195.

Into every car of the new series are built springs made of a new secret alloy, a feature tending to contribute materially to the riding comfort of the car. The cars are all equipped with radiators of a new design and bodies built closer to the ground. This has been done in such a way that there is no diminution of body size, but noticeable gain in the swinging bearing of the body design. New colors, and new interiors also are features.

The Standard Six has been altered by using a larger motor to secure greater smoothness in operation and a larger crankshaft has been used to go with it. Shock absorbers in front are also standard equipment.

LOWER GAS RATE SOUGHT

MERRIMAC, Mass., July 2 (Special)—At a special town meeting here it was voted to appoint a committee to make an investigation and take what action it may be deemed best to bring about a reduction of the price of gas in the town, also to consider the advisability of making another contract for electric current.

In general the Approved Wayside Stations, Inc., aims to promote three kinds of service: Service to the patrons, through helping them to select good and safe stopping places; service to the members by recommending them and listing them in an official folder, and service to the community and New England in general by striving to give the section a higher reputation in the world and spreading knowledge of its attractions. State officials and members of the New England Council have expressed commendation in this connection.

Stations are listed in three classes, according to the extent of service rendered, but in every case the service must be good and whenever standards are not maintained the official signs are withdrawn. As the organization grows and its leaders become better acquainted with the problem, there is a distinct trend toward higher standards. More attention is paid to considerations apart from cleanliness and orderliness. For example, the inn along shore that serves only canned sea food, where the tourist would expect to get it fresh from the water, is not regarded as measuring up to re-

CANADA RECEIVES MAINE'S GREETINGS

Gov. Brewster Says Border Line More and More Imaginary

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2 (Special)—Congratulation upon the sixtieth anniversary of the confederation of the Dominion of Canada, was expressed yesterday afternoon by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine in a telegram to the Governor-General of Canada. The Governor referred to the international line as becoming "more and more imaginary" through the ever increasing mutual confidence and good will.

Governor Brewster also paid tribute to the thousands of citizens of Canadian birth who have become residents of Maine. This telegram was sent primarily as a greeting from Maine, but in another sense was of broader significance, as Governor Brewster is the representative of the several Governors of the United States in his capacity as chairman of the Governors' Conference.

The telegram was as follows:

"...State of Maine rejoices with its neighbor across our more and more imaginary international line in this sixtieth anniversary of a great forward step in the confederation of all mankind. Heartiest good wishes for the continued progress of the great Dominion and all its citizens are being voiced by your associates in democracy across the border who have learned to know the character of your people from the intimate and harmonious relationships of a century, and particularly from the thousands whom we have welcomed to our midst and who join you in peculiar measure in the happy anticipations of this day."

RECORD HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

physical education at the University of Buffalo.

Faculty Well Represented

The faculty will be represented by well known scholars from other schools. Prof. Tom P. Cross, author and chairman of the department of literature in Chicago University, will lecture on the "Romantic Movement." Prof. Marcus W. Jernigan, also of Chicago, will lecture on "New Points of View in American History."

Illinois University is sending Prof. Edward Cary Hayes, chairman of the department of sociology and author of several books on sociology.

Minneapolis is sending Charles Allen Prosser, director of the William Hood Danwoody Industrial Institute, who will offer courses in vocational education. Mr. Prosser is a former Massachusetts man, having served as deputy commissioner of education from 1910 to 1912, and as director of the Federal board for vocational education from 1917 to 1919.

Prof. Edward O. Sisson of Reed College on the Pacific coast, former president of the University of Montana, will teach the philosophy of education.

Others on List

Other professors from outside schools include: Henry Alexander, Queen's College, Canada, who will teach American language; E. R. Groves of Boston University, education; Leonard Carmichael of Princeton, educational psychology; T. H. Parker, McGill University, geology; Edwin C. Guthrie of Washington, education; psychology; Albert Schatz, Smith College, French novel; Joseph Wehr, Smith College, German.

More Harvard professors than usual will teach in the summer school. They include: Professors Wilbur C. Abbott, English history; Birkhoff, mathematics; Dearborn, educational psychology; Edsell, professor and dean, museum work; Ferguson, ancient history; Forbes, chemistry; Gay, economic history; Holcombe, constitutional government and international relations; Holmes, problems of educational psychology; Johnson, individual development and education; McIlwain, history of political theory.

GOLDEN RULE PLANT DECLARES A DIVIDEND

LYNN, Mass., July 2 (Special)—Daly's Golden Rule Shoe Co., Inc., launched three years ago in this city under the "self-ownership" plan, is paying its semi-annual dividends this week to 400 local employees and stockholders. The plant which started with 35 employees three years ago has pay roll of \$16,000 weekly. The disbursements this week represent the fourth semi-annual payment of dividends on common stock and the sixth semi-annual payment on preferred stock, the payments being made in July and December.

The nation-wide survey is under

the auspices of the Alpha Kappa Psi, professional business fraternity, of which Dean Lord is national president. Data from at least 10,000 persons in all parts of the United States will be collected and used to obtain a representative study of the effect of college training and vocational guidance of the higher type upon the subsequent earning capacity of the individual.

HAS MADE EARLIER SURVEY

A previous investigation by Dean Lord showed the cash value of a high school education to be \$33,000.

The grammar school graduate was

found to earn about \$45,000, while the graduates of a high school aver-

aged about \$78,000, and the col-

lege graduate earned \$100,000.

The facts brought out by this

earlier investigation are expected

to be corroborated by the new sur-

vey. The answered questionnaires

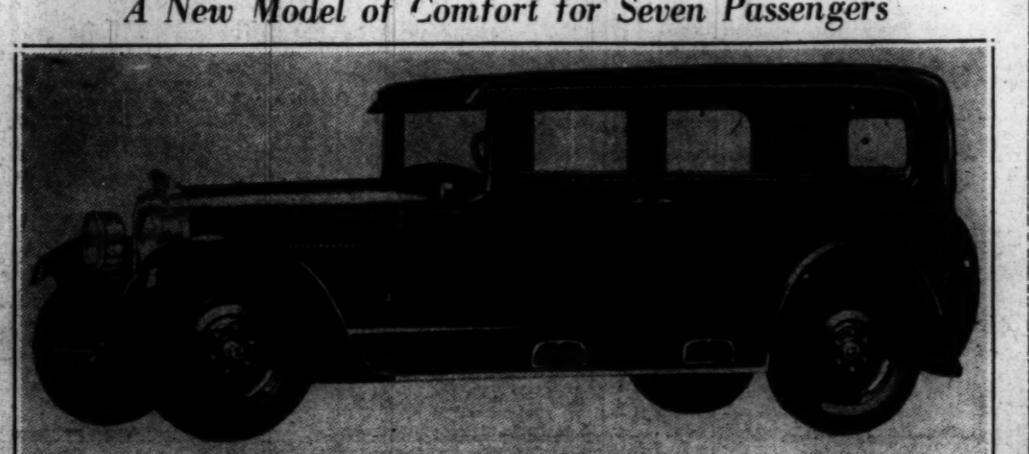
that have been received would indi-

cate this, Dean Lord declared.

"Education is the art of revealing

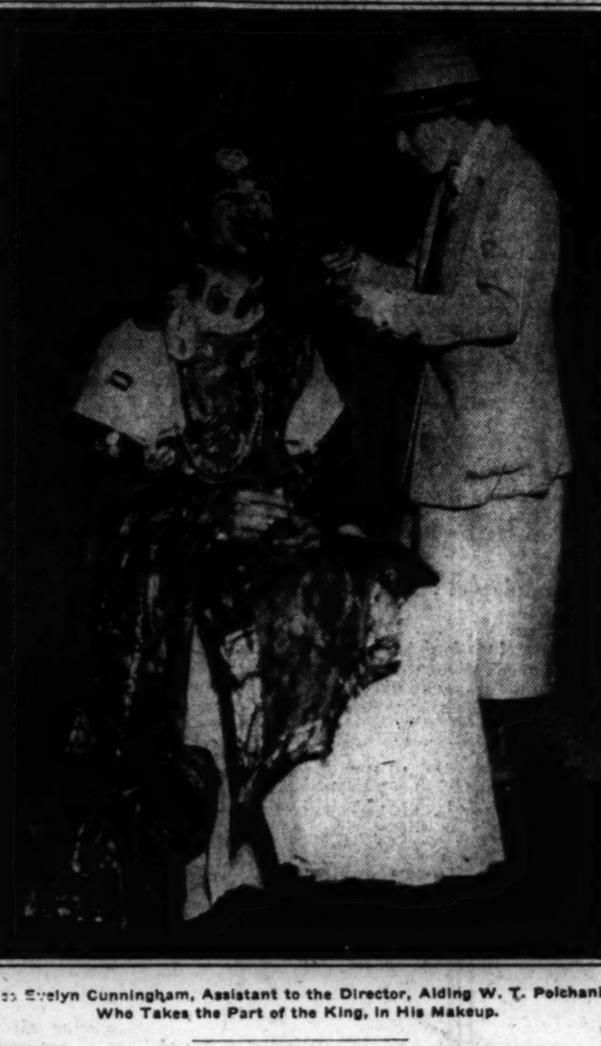
to a man the true idea of living."

A New Model of Comfort for Seven Passengers



Nash Advanced Six Seven-Passenger Sedan, Model Three-Sixty-Four

Getting the King Ready for the Play



Miss Evelyn Cunningham, Assistant to the Director, Aiding W. T. Poehnke, Who Takes the Part of the King, in His Makeup.

FRENCH COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BOSTON

General Passaga to Decorate 104th Regiment's Colors Again

Gen. F. F. G. Passaga, commander of the 3rd French Corps during wartime activities, in which the 104th Massachusetts Regiment distinguished itself at Armenton, arrived in Boston this afternoon from New York. General Passaga left immediately for the home of A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, Representative in Congress, where he will be a guest until July 4.

One of the outstanding events of the visit of General Passaga to Massachusetts will be the decoration of the new colors of the 104th regiment. The decoration of the regiment for gallantry in action at Armenton was the result of a recommendation by General Passaga to the French Government.

General Passaga's program includes a visit to the offices of the French Consul in Boston on July 4, from which he will proceed to Springfield for the night. On July 6, a reception at the city hall will be given in his honor, and a medal presented, followed by a dinner by the Chamber of Commerce. Governor Fuller will receive General Passaga at the State House July 7, and later at luncheon.

The next afternoon the general will return to Springfield, and several days will be spent in visiting Westwood, Camp Devens, and Camp Bartlett, and sightseeing about the country.

On July 14, Bastille Day, he will go to Camp Devens as the guest of the 28th Division, for the decoration of the colors of the 104th infantry, returning to Boston at night, and proceeding to New York the next day, from which port he will sail to Paris.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP IN MAINE OPEN

PORTLAND, Me., July 2 (P)—The Fifth Infantry, stationed at Great Diamond Island, played host last night to 965 boys from all parts of New England, the majority from Maine and Massachusetts, members of the Citizens' Military Training Camp, here during the month of July. About 100 students are expected today.

This year's camp is the largest of the three held at Fort McKinley.

Hotel Men Take Action to Push New England as All-Year Resort

Council Names Arthur L. Race, Manager of the Copley Square, to Represent State on Committee to Plan Campaign for Development

Increasing the momentum of a campaign to "tell the world" about New England as a summer and winter playground, the New England Hotel Association has named Arthur L. Race, manager of the Copley Square Hotel Boston, to represent Massachusetts on a committee appointed to co-operate with the division of recreational resources of the New England Council.

The object will be to secure greater co-operation and definite lines of action on the part of hotels in support of the campaign. Other hotel men appointed are Joseph W. Simpson, Marshall House, York Harbor, Me.; A. P. Fairfield, Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H.; Walter H. Berry, Wollomiss Inn, Bennington, Vt.; L. Duane Wallack, Providence Biltmore Hotel, Providence, and Abram C. Judd, Elton House, Waterbury, Conn.

Alm Is—Sell New England!

New England has recreational attractions—sell them! That is the aim of the committee through campaigns similar to those conducted by Florida, California, and other parts of the United States. The possibility of New England becoming a great winter resort where people from all over the country will gather in now being considered, and plans for its materialization are being developed.

CONCORD OPENS CELEBRATION OF ITS SETTLEMENT

Seat of State Government in New Hampshire Holds Bicentenary Observance

CONCORD, N. H., July 2 (Special) — Concord, the capital city of New Hampshire, began today the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of its settlement. The fete will reach its climax on the Fourth of July with the largest parade pageant ever held in New Hampshire.

Concord was originally known as Penacook or Penny Cook, which was the special abode of the Indian tribe bearing that name. The won has been translated "Crooked Place," and it plainly was suggested by the serpentine winding of the Merrimack River. The Penacooks were a warlike branch of the great Algonquin nation. They were first mentioned in the white man's writings in 1621.

Early in 1726

Actual settlement by the whites of the Penacook district seems not to have been attempted until late in 1725 or early in 1726 and these settlers found there Indians who treated the newcomers kindly.

For many years, prior to 1726, there was dispute between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts regarding jurisdiction over the Penacook territory and, though grants of land were made, little was accomplished in the way of settlement. The plantation of Penacook was given official right to exist by an act of the Massachusetts General Court approved on Jan. 17, 1726.

The government of New Hampshire protested against this action, denied the right of Massachusetts to make grants of land around Penacook and on May 20, 1727, itself made grants for the establishment of the township of Bow, Canterbury, Chichester and Epsom.

Rev. Timothy Walker, the first settled minister of the new plantation, was ordained there Nov. 18, 1730. Before that event, a saw-mill and a blacksmith shop had been equipped and ferries had been established. The first church had eight members, of whom the pastor was one. That church still exists as a religious organization and is known as the First or North Congregational Church of Concord.

Penacook remained legally a "plantation," despite repeated petitions to the Massachusetts General Court to be raised to the status of a township. Town meetings had been held for several years, when incorporation of the township of Rumford was legalized on Feb. 27, 1734, to be confirmed by King George three years later. It is supposed that the name Rumford was given from that of a parish in England from which some of the proprietors of the new town originated.

Details Went On

The dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts went on and at last a decree by King George II on March 5, 1740, gave to New Hampshire, with much other territory, the lands embraced in the township of Rumford. The inhabitants of Rumford petitioned to be restored to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts but their plead failed, as did those of other affected towns.

Rev. Timothy Walker had "district government" for several years, though officers were selected in much the same way as in the old days of the township.

King George's war was fought in this period and Rumford was in constant fear of attack by Indians and by the French from Canada. War with the Indians at an end, there began a series of legal battles growing out of the grant of lands in Bow by the province of New Hampshire in 1727, and final settlement was not reached until 1773.

The French and Indian war was fought while the Bow controversy was raging and hostile Indians were frequently seen near Rumford and made attacks on settlements not far away.

Provincial authorities were reluctant to give up their plan of making Rumford a part of Bow, and when, in 1765, Rumford changed its name, by provincial enactment, to Concord, it was legally designated a parish of Bow. Persons who now had settled in Bow proper, however, found this relationship disagreeable and a decree of divorce was granted in 1767.

The act of incorporating Concord was entitled "an act for setting off a part of the town of Bow." The parish of Concord existed from 1765 to 1784, taking in more than the whole period of the Revolution, and petitions for a representative and other privileges repeatedly were made to the Provincial Congress, taking their part in the struggle for American independence, and Timothy Walker Jr., represented the parish in the provincial or colonial congress. His father, the first minister, lived to see America independent.

By a legislative act of Jan. 2, 1784, the parish became the town of Concord. Even before that, in 1782, sessions of the General Court had been in Concord and the town became the permanent seat of state government in 1808.

The first newspaper, the Concord Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer, was published in Concord, appearing on January 6, 1790.

The first state house was completed in 1813. The county of Merrimack was created and Concord made the county seat in 1823. The railroad came to Concord in 1842 and the electric telegraph in 1848. A city charter was adopted on March 10, 1853. It had been granted by the legislature about four years earlier, but its ratification by the people was for a time refused. Illuminating gas was first made in Concord in the year that the town became a city.

In 1862, Prof. Pierce went from Concord to Washington to become the only President given to the republic by New Hampshire.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CAMP ACTIVITIES END

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2 (Special) — A range of effort from vaudeville to opera, enthusiastically received by a youthful audience,

How Concord, N. H., Looked When Franklin Pierce Left to Become President



CAMBRIDGE GAINS NEW HOTEL DESIGNED IN COLONIAL MODE

"The Commander" Will Serve Both Residents and Transients—Many Homes Pass to New Owners in Active Greater Boston Realty Market

An important addition to the hotel resources of Cambridge, The Commander, a combined transient and housekeeping hotel, at Garden and Berkeley Streets, will be opened sometime in August.

The Commander will contain 89 housekeeping suites and 84 hotel rooms. A roof garden, grill, ballroom, several swift elevators and even a children's playroom will be a part of the new hotel.

John J. Shine, the owner, turned to the historic tradition which surrounds the hotel's site in selecting the colonial type of architecture for The Commander. It is natural to associate the name of the hotel with George Washington, who rode out beneath the old elm tree near by and received command of the Continental Army.

The plans by Silverman, Brown & Heiman, architects, have evolved an entrance which is copied from that at Mount Vernon, Washington's home on the Potomac. Although embodying all the conveniences of the modern hotel, the interior preserves the tone and quietness of the colonial era.

"The outlook for a prosperous six months in the real estate bond business, as in many other lines, is no longer a shadow, but has obtained definite outlines," says W. J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company, commenting on the business outlook for the remainder of 1927.

Moore said that all possibility of the much-predicted building slump had completely passed, and the indications were that the value of building operations this year would closely approximate the record-breaking total of 1926.

"The building industry is proceeding on a sound basis," said the financier, "and thorough study of the situation will show that the much-overemphasized overproduction is without basic fact."

A decline of more than \$2,000,000 in building and engineering operations in New England during the week ended June 28, 1927, was reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, in comparison to last year's expenditures for the corresponding period.

Following is a tabulation of contract valuations for contracts awarded in New England for the week ended June 28, during some of the last 27 years: In 1927 \$8,609,300, 1926 \$11,431,700, 1925 \$7,060,600, 1924 \$10,626,200, 1923 \$7,215,600, 1922 \$6,263,000, 1918 \$4,984,000, 1910 \$2,582,000, 1901 \$1,963,000.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report the following sales: Property at 345 Newtonville Avenue, Newtonville, comprising a single house and 10,000 square feet of land, a part of the former Shattuck Estate. The property, valued at \$15,000, was sold to John H. and Catharine Burns.

For A. S. Stope the single frame house at 239 Homer Street, Newton Center, with two-car garage and about 10,000 square feet of land, valued at \$16,500. R. G. Crossett has taken title.

Henry J. Perry has sold his property at 6 Fairfield Street, West Newton, a single house, garage, and about 8500 square feet of land with a valuation of \$14,000.

Ernest H. Snail has sold to Douglas S. Sloan 33,301 square feet of land on Prospect Street, Newtonville, valued at \$10,000.

Property at 326 Beacon Street, near Fairfield Street, assessed for \$53,000, has been transferred by Mrs. Clara M. Brown to Elliott Henderson and Roger B. Tyler, trustees. This property consists of 3150 feet of land and a brick-and-stone house.

The land has an assessed value of \$26,800. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald R. E. Street, and Harold J. A. Street, directors.

The Charles E. Howe Company reports the following sales: Property at 14 Sherman Street, Cambridge, has been sold to Hugh McCann. The single frame house and 5200 square feet of land are assessed for \$4400.

Lot 3 on Newell Road, Auburndale, has been sold by John Grandman, who buys for investment. This lot consists of 4953 feet.

Mary J. Lynch has purchased the single house with 2505 square feet of land, 58 Columbus Avenue, Somerville, assessed at \$3700.

The two-family house and two-car garage, together with 13,036 square feet of land, at 100 Bartlett Avenue, Arlington, have been sold. The buildings are assessed for \$18,500, and the land for \$2620. Arthur G. Porter bought for investment.

Contract has been awarded to the Matthew Cummings Company of Boston, to erect an addition and make alterations to the Grover

Cleveland School on Charles Street, Dorchester, for the City of Boston, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Brick and limestone, first-class construction, \$114,000; two stories and basement, 75x73. Architect, John M. Gray Company of Boston.

Contract has been awarded to Clark & Smith of Quincy to build in the Pratt School on Pleasant Street, Weymouth, Mass., for the town of Weymouth. Brick and cast stone, second-class construction, two stories, 94x5. Architect, H. B. S. Prescott of Boston.

The M. A. Packard Company and the National Association of Wooden Box Manufacturers have leased offices in the Statler Office Building, according to the W. H. Ballard Company.

After his address Dr. Bailey conducted the 150 or more guests by

Hotel Near Completion in University City



"The Commander," Apartment Hotel on Garden Street, Cambridge, Which Will Open in August.

YALE RECEIVES OLD SHAW PAPERS

Revolutionary War Material Gift to University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 2 (P)—

The Nathaniel and Thomas Shaw papers which contain a wealth of material relating to the Revolutionary War have been presented to the Yale University Library by Miss Jane R. Perkins of New London, Conn., in her name, that of her mother, a memorial to their father, Dr. Nathaniel Shaw Perkins, Yale 1812. The collection, which includes a letter book, consists of more than 8000 items.

Nathaniel and Thomas Shaw were sons of Captain Nathaniel Shaw, who was born in Fairfield, but moved to New London before 1730. For many years he engaged as a sea captain, in the Irish trade. Three of his six sons perished at sea.

Nathaniel Shaw Jr., was among the first citizens to come forward for the cause of the colonies. On July 10, 1776, he was appointed by the Governor and council of safety "agent of the colony for naval supplies and taking care of sick seamen." From that time until his death in 1782 he was the accredited agent of Congress and the colony.

Many of the privates authorized

by the Continental Congress in March, 1776, were fitted out at New London by Nathaniel Shaw. After his brother's death, Thomas Shaw succeeded as head of the family and of the vast business interests.

Officers elected by the Bay State

Historical League for the ensuing

year are: William O. Comstock, Brookline; Walter K. Watkins, secretary, and Charles A. Hardy, treasurer. The president of the Scituate Historical Society is Thomas H. Farmer.

HISTORIC SITES SHOWN TO MANY

State Historical League Is Guest of Seituate Society

SCITUATE, Mass., July 2—The Bay State Historical League was the guest of the Scituate Historical Society at its annual meeting and visited its headquarters in Cudworth House here and other historic sites in and about Scituate.

The Cudworth House was built in 1723 and was the home of Col. John Cudworth, one of the early colonial settlers and a leading figure in the official affairs of his time. Several years ago the Scituate Historical Society secured control of the old homestead and restored it. It is filled with antiques and souvenirs of the town's colonial period and is one of the finest examples on the South Shore of early eighteenth-century architecture.

Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, a native of Scituate and now supervisor of Scituate and its Many Colonial Places." For many years Dr. Bailey took a responsible share in the work of preserving Scituate's historical shrines and his interest in the history and evolution of the town has always manifested itself in a variety of public spirited acts.

After his address Dr. Bailey conducted the 150 or more guests by

Windsor Is Ready to Celebrate Founding of State of Vermont

Old Structure Where Constitution Was Adopted on July 7, 1777, Still Stands and Will Be the Central Theme of the Day's Observances

WINDSOR, Vt., July 2 (Special) — Since then, still standing on the town's main street, the old Constitution House where on July 7, 1777, the State of Vermont was founded and the Constitution adopted, the townspersons have arranged for a sesquicentennial celebration on Friday, July 8, that will be worthy of a town rich in historic lore and, next to the Bennington celebration on Aug. 16, the most important historical event of the present year.

The chairman of the affair is Henry S. Wardner of New York and Windsor, who has recognized authority in all local history, as well as one of the town's most distinguished sons. Under his leadership numerous committees have arranged for a fitting observance of the event.

The day will open with a salute from a cannon planted on the Cornish hills on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut River, accompanied by the dulcet tones of the village church bells. The next event will be the welcome to Gov. John E. Weeks. After his official welcome the interesting and unique ceremony of garlanding the four tablets will be carried out.

People to Assemble

Led by the hand of the people will assemble in front of the old Constitution House where a group of 15 girls will garland the tablet and Admiral Henry T. Mayo will be presented. The admiral comes as the personal representative of President Coolidge, a native of Burlington, Vt., and commander of all the United States fleets in the World War.

The next tablet to be garlanded by another group of 15 girls stands on Main Street south of the present site of the Constitution House. It is expected that the speaker at this tablet will be Daniel Willard of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He is a native of the adjoining town of Hartland and a graduate of the Windsor High School.

Next comes the garlanding of the tablet just south of the Old South Church where stood the first meeting house and town house. It was in this building that the delegates met on July 4, 1777, and chose "Vermont" for the name of the state they planned to form. Here, too, assembled the first Legislature on March 12, 1778, and on the same day came the inauguration of Vermont's first Governor, Thomas Chittenden. It is very fitting that at this tablet the speaker will be Gov. John E. Weeks.

The last of the four tablets on Main Street marks the site of the shop of Reuben Dean, the silversmith, who made the first great seal of the state from a design sketched by Ira Allen. The speaker at this tablet will be Vermont's distinguished rhymer of rural life, Daniel Cady of Burlington.

The staff consists of Wilfred Davison, dean, and Dr. Vernon C. Harrington of Middlebury College; Dr. Robert M. Gay, Simmons College; Leonora Branch and Harriet F. Whicker, Mount Holyoke College; Edith R. Mirrlees, Stanford University; Lucia B. Mirrlees, the University of Montana; Raymond W. Pence, DePauw University; Dr. Dallas Lovell, Boston University; Dr. Morse S. Allen, Trinity College; Dr. Rowena Keith, Nurses, Julia Richman High School, New York; Dr. Maurice Gnesin and Miss Marian Edwards, graduate department of drama, Yale University.

Courses are being offered in creative writing, structure of the short story, appreciation of literature, teaching of English, expository writing, literary comparisons, oral reading of poetry, Browning, contemporary poetry, modern essay, English novel, American literature, contemporary drama, play production, and costume and stage design.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (P)—Prof. Leroy Carr Barret, head of the Latin Department at Trinity College, has been appointed acting secretary-treasurer of the American Philological Association during the year's absence in Europe of Prof. Joseph William Hewitt of Wesleyan University, permanent holder of the office. It was announced yesterday.

This change brings the entire executive staff of the National Association to Trinity College as Prof. Frank Cole Babbitt, head of the Greek Department, is president this year.

Midsummer Shoppers

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The advance styles for Fall are already fairly well established, so you may have the new ideas now in your old coat.

One Collar Lasts All Day Now That Cincinnati Is Smokeless

Used to Be Three a Day, Says Report, But 50 Years of Effort Have Effect—No Smoke to New Railroad Roundhouse—Police Watch Chimneys

CINCINNATI, O. (Special Correspondence)—Constant concerted effort for more than 50 years to rid Cincinnati of smoke and soot is finally showing its effect. In the words of one ardent observer, the city has managed to cut its smoke nuisance "from a three-white-collar-a-day to a one-collar-a-day town."

In the early 70s, the first steps were taken to rid Cincinnati of the pall of smoke that overhung her horizon. It was not until the 90s, however, that the city council enacted a rather timid ordinance declaring smoking chimneys to be against the public good. In 1906 came the first real progress in the situation, when the Smoke Abatement League was formed. A campaign of education was launched and never been allowed to flag.

Service Tightened up

In 1913 the ordinances were changed to make only practical engineers eligible to the office of smoke inspector and, after three different heads of department had occupied the position, the incumbent, Gordon Rowe, was appointed in 1917 and for 10 years has held to the purpose of clearing the smoke situation.

"There is only one way to grapple with the smoke problem," he said, "and that is at the source. That means smoke prevention, and that is what I have preached and practiced from the time I took hold here."

In a broad classification Mr. Rowe places smoke offenders in four classes: factory, railway locomotives, heating plants and homes. Each has to be approached in a different manner. To the factory owner his first argument is that of dollars and cents.

"Dense smoke from the stacks," he tells them, "indicates that about two-thirds of the heat value in the fuel is being wasted. There are about 14,600 heat units in a pound of good coal. If furnace conditions and construction are right these may be used for smokeless combustion, but dense smoke shows that only 45% of the heat units are liberated, the remainder being passed out of the stack unburned as a total fuel loss."

Looks for Cause of Loss

The intelligent industrial user sees the point and goes searching for the cause of high cost of fuel as against low returns for its use. Stacks, boiler room equipment and rearrangements have been known to effect great savings. On the other hand the recalcitrant faces prosecution and photographs of his plant belching forth smoke have been accepted as convincing evidence.

With the railways the effort has been longer and much harder. Sections of the switching yard where the smoke haze was so thick that trains had to be held up have been gradually eliminated. There have been prosecutions but, in the end the railway officials have been won over.

And, such have been the results obtained that engineers of the railway companies have been appointed to a board which confers with Mr. Rowe to further the work of clearing up the situation. The Big Four Railway is completing a roundhouse of 37 stalls which will be absolutely smokeless. Plans for a new Baltimore & Ohio roundhouse, which will have 100 stalls call for construction that will make even a wisp of smoke an oddity.

With the heating plants Mr. Rowe uses different tactics. Here the contact, of necessity, must be individual. His prime point is to interest employers to make their help comfortable and to educate them to become expert firemen instead of casual laborers.

Gravest Problem, the Homes

Probably the greatest problem of all is the homes. Last year he obtained from C. O. Sherrill, city manager, an order which makes each policeman in the city a deputy smoke

seek most in this work," said Mr. Rowe. "A call from a civilian smoke inspector, whether on a factory, a heating plant or a home, carries little weight. But when an officer of the law appears—that's a different matter."

The office is now connected with that of the Building Commissioner. Here all plans are examined. New factories and new homes are under scrutiny at all times to see that boiler and chimney arrangement conform with the elimination of smoke—at least in the new structures there is prevention at the source.

Back of the city smoke inspector's office in all of the years since its formation has stood the Smoke Abatement League. It employs its own inspectors and these work in conjunction with the city officials. The work is never ending. Right now, the two are engaged on redrafting certain sections of the city's law which will further strengthen the movement toward smoke banishment.

"It is the moral effect that we

Form 140-5M-2-26

NOTICE—VIOLATION OF SMOKE ORDINANCE

The code of ordinances of the City of Cincinnati declare dense smoke from ANY BUILDING OR PREMISES to be a NUISANCE, and provides a minimum fine of \$25.00 for each conviction.

The chimney of this building is smoking in violation of the law, and immediate steps must be taken to prevent a continuation of the nuisance.

Smoke is a waste of fuel, detrimental to health, and destructive to property.

Approved smokeless heaters will burn any kind of fuel without dense smoke.

No-smokeless heaters must burn a smokeless fuel to prevent smoke. Your co-operation is requested to rid the City of smoke.

Advice as to how to prevent dense smoke may be obtained on request from the City Department of Smoke Inspection, telephone, Canal 5300.

GORDON D. ROWE, Chief Smoke Inspector.

First. Second. Third Notice.

BY _____

DATE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(Over)



AVIATION

TWO German aeronautic companies, the Junker and the Condor Syndikat, and one French, the Latécoëre Company, have received permission from the Brazilian Minister of Transportation to commence aerial navigation in Brazil on an experimental basis, according to advice from Vice Consul R. Cahn, Rio de Janeiro, made public by the Department of Commerce.

Each of the three companies will handle one-third of the entire traffic. Avia BH 25, six-passenger planes will be used. These planes are reported provided with the most modern equipment, including radio apparatus.

The Ministry of Communications of Egypt is reported to be planning the construction of a modern hydroplane harbor at Alexandria, says advisor to the Department of Communications, Ralph B. Curran, Alexandria, Egypt. The reported plan is to erect a harbor on the Mediterranean coast just east of Alexandria.

The Ministry of the Interior has been requested to negotiate with the Alexandria municipality, to whom most of the property belongs, to grant the Egyptian Government the portion of land extending around the harbor for this project. It is believed in Egypt that the municipality favors this plan.

Planes are to transport freight and postal matter as well as passengers. Passengers are transported free from Constantinople to the flying field in San Stefano, or vice versa. The fare amounts to 245 Turkish pounds, or about \$175. Each passenger has a right to 15 kilograms of free baggage.

The Czechoslovak Aeroplane Line resumed the Berlin-Prague-Vienna

service recently, state advised from Vice Consul Frank P. S. Glasser, Prague, made public by the Department of Commerce. The German Luft Hansa Company and the Austrian Air Line also operate on this service.

Each of the three companies will handle one-third of the entire traffic. Avia BH 25, six-passenger planes will be used. These planes are reported provided with the most modern equipment, including radio apparatus.

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Progress in the Churches

Established by Ex-Slave

Ovum Primitive Methodist Mission Station, Nigeria, took its rise in a romantic way. A Calabar slave who had purchased his freedom established a Christian cause, which became the foundation of the station and all its varied agencies. Ovum has, now, after 12 years, 82 churches, 2 European ministers, 78 native teachers, building accommodation for 1400, with an average attendance of 1000 at the principal services.

Tent Dedicated

A tent has been dedicated in New York under the auspices of the church extension committee of the Presbytery of New York on a site on East Tremont Avenue, near East

177th Street, the Bronx. Services are to be held every Sunday, as well as a Sunday school. The tent is to be a permanent church. This territory has been assigned to the Presbyterians by the comity committee of the New York Federation of Churches.

Canada's Jubilee Abroad

Commemorating the diamond jubilee of Canada's Confederation, a service has just been held in Westminster Abbey at which the King was represented by the Duke of Connaught, who was one of the most popular of the governors-general. Three others who have held that office were also present: the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Byng. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, representatives from Canada and the other dominions and many ambassadors were present.

Fine Arts in Religion

Under the auspices of the Northwestern University School of Music a five-day conference on "The Fine Arts in Religion" has just been held in Evanston, Ill. A feature was "The Temple of Religious Art," a collection of 1000 pictures on religious themes, many of them in oils and reproductions of old masters. Another feature was the "Symphony of Music," including picture and color-stereopticon pictures of the life of Jesus. The conferences and exhibitions were designed to indicate the vast wealth of beauty in the command of laymen and church ministers and officials in the carrying on of church work.

Rheims Cathedral Reopened

The nave of Rheims Cathedral has been reopened. Five years after being rented and repaired, considerable time yet will be necessary to restore the choir and transepts. Finances have been greatly aided by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Two Hundred Bible Schools

Two hundred daily vacation Bible schools in as many New York churches, with 600 college students as teachers, are about to open. The schools are all to be under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

Coming Events

Among the more important meetings, especially of interdenominational organizations, scheduled for July are the International Christian Education convention, Cleveland, July 2 to 7; National Education Association, Seattle, July 3 to 8; Huguenot Society of Paris, seventy-fifth annual meeting, Paris, July 8 and 9; evangelical meeting, laying of corner stone of Calvin memorial, Noyon, France, July 10; universal Christian conference on

from the United States totaled \$444,113 during the first four months of 1927, compared with \$253,552 in 1926, an increase of 75 per cent, according to the auto motive division, Department of Commerce. In view of the recent favorable advertising which American aircraft products have received, it is logical to believe, according to H. O. Smith, chief of the automotive division, that American exports will continue to increase in 1927.

AIRPLANE TO LOCATE ROUTE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Public Works Department will use an airplane this summer to locate the route of a new highway from the northern coast of the province at Prince Rupert to the interior. The route already selected for this important road would be so costly that it is hoped aviators may be able to find a new pass through the Cascade Mountains where construction will be less expensive. If any pass is discovered it will be explored by engineers on foot. The finding of a pass without the use of an airplane would be a long and difficult undertaking. Meanwhile construction of the highway will be started from the coast and the interior toward the mountains immediately.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Recording the Family Heirloom

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

IF THE charm of the old lies largely in that fascination which comes from its association with the personalities of by-gone days, then the pewter or the mahogany with a story behind it is doubly dear to the collector's heart. Unfortunately, however, the history of most of our family silver has been down to us by word-of-mouth, if not in the manner of folklore. This grows no less romantic as it is told to succeeding generations, but also often strays far from the pathway of simple fact.

With a look toward the future, while the present vogue of early American furniture and accessories is at white heat, much might be done to insure an intelligent care of our treasures, as well as to protect posterity from falling into the amusing ignorance of Mr. Shackleton's dear little Massachusetts lady. Her pride bed, "in which Washington once slept," was a combination of rope and pineapple and acanthus-leaf carving, pointing to a period after Washington's time.

Frequently the information concerning the things which have been handed down to us, or acquired in the process of patient collecting, must necessarily be limited to what we can prove by our records. The fun of identifying and establishing with some degree of authenticity the claims we like to make for our treasures is not to be despised. Such research is facilitated nowadays by the rich stores of information on the early American arts and crafts, easily available in accredited books and magazines devoted to the subject.

Platter by Richard Austin of Boston
There is the case of the pewter platter which the writer purchased at a remote farmhouse in the Little village of Dover, Vt. It was our first piece—15-inch platter in perfect condition—its satin-like patina proclaiming its quality at a glance. The story that came to us with the platter told of its descent from the original owner, a physician of Berneardston, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth.

During the Revolution or shortly after its close, the family legend affirms, an English officer, wounded and on parole, was quartered in the doctor's household, his meals being served on the great pewter plate. Apparently, because of this family tradition, the piece had been cherished and preserved. Proof of the authenticity of this romantic episode we have none, but we do have the pewterer's touchmark on the reverse of the platter—the Massachusetts coat-of-arms and the "Boston" in scroll. The name beneath the coat-of-arms has been obliterated. However, in Mr. Kerfoot's book on American pewter, he credits the Massachusetts coat-of-arms mark to an unidentified Austin. Later, in an article on early American pewter in the magazine, Antiques, E. C. Ford is credited with having found a 13-inch Massachusetts coat-of-arms plate bearing underneath the pewterer's touch the all important first initial "R." Thus, Antiques observes, the Massachusetts coat-of-arms mark must be credited to Richard Austin, Boston pewterer, following the Revolutionary period (1796).

Data on File

While identification of the plate by no means substantiates but rather contradicts the family legend, it does establish the rarity, and adds to the interest, and incidentally, to the monetary value, the piece. The small daughter's birth-day cake is now always served upon the Austin platter; its story and its authentic history being preserved for her. Should further information concerning Gideon Ryther, the good doctor of Bernardston put in its appearance, it will be duly filed alongside the aforesaid data.

Some day when the small girl

is old enough

Illes or collectors in those which are signed or dated. Our own, in his demure little round pewter frame, is the more impelling to us because, beneath his youthful profile his name "Luke Sherwin" appears in faded brown script.

Even more interesting and more valuable, from the collector's point of view, are the companion silhouettes from this same Sherwin family, signed and dated. One is especially charming because it is a valentine silhouette, sent by the donor to his lady-love on Feb. 14, in the early eighteen-hundreds, from the village of Newfane, Vt., where the Sherwins' farm was located.

Coverlets With a History

These inscribed silhouettes have made still more interesting to us the old hand-woven coverlets made by Luke Sherwin's bride. The New England aunt through whom they came to us was a granddaughter of Luke. The Lover's Knot pattern is double woven, blue and white. The simpler pattern which we have not been able to identify is interesting rather for its colors than for its weaving. It is a lovely combination of maize, or corn-color, and light blue. Of these

grows up and finds herself contemplating the making of a home, the pewter platter will perhaps be appreciated. She will not be likely to sell it to the "second-hand" man, nor will her children have its story only orally, with the additional embellishment of fertile imaginations.

Another family piece whose story (so far as we have been able to learn it) is written in indelible ink and glued securely to its sturdy back, is the Terry shelf clock on the mantel. We have felt fond of it when a sunlit winter afternoon we have sat before the open fire, hearing with strange content the measured "tick-tock," and watching

the hands go round and round.

The hands go round and round

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Kitchen Garden

By MABEL SPICER GILL

Scene: An attractive kitchen garden where a number of different kinds of vegetables are flourishing. Across the back of the stage is a high fence pierced in the middle by a tall, arched gateway. On either side of the gate, three or four or more pretty hollyhocks peer over the top of the fence. These are little girls wearing crepe paper hats of different hollyhock colors. They stand on benches behind the fence to make them fall.

Below—In the garden are at least one of each of the following vegetables: Potato, Bean, Corn, Pumpkin, Cabbage, Cucumber, Beet, Onion, Tomato, Horseradish, Carrot.

First Hollyhock—Oh, oh! What a beautiful world! See the lovely blue sky!

Second Hollyhock—And the pretty white clouds!

Third Hollyhock—And the handsome trees and the pretty birds!

Fourth Hollyhock—What a glorious day it is! I am so happy. I love the whole world today.

Fifth Hollyhock—So do I. How beautiful you all look! Your hairs are lovely. Oh dear, oh dear! Wouldn't the world be a dreary place without flowers?

All the Hollyhocks—It would be dreadful, dreadful!

Sixth Hollyhock—I am so happy, I should like to sing like the birds.

(The hollyhocks sing a song about flowers or summer.)

Potato—Did you ever hear such silly talk? Pretty, lovely, beautiful, handsome, glorious. What does all that amount to?

Bean—That is what I'd like to know.

Corn—So would I. Of what use are clouds and flowers and birds?

Pumpkin—None. None at all. It is the vegetables that count. Could you make a jack o'lantern or a pie of hollyhocks?

Horseradish—Horseradish may not be as handsome as hollyhocks, but it has more pep.

(The vegetables laugh heartily and the hollyhocks smile faintly.)

Cabbage—How about Hollyhock sauerkraut?

Tomato—Or Hollyhock ketchup? But as for being handsome, we tomatoes are both handsome and useful. Just think of all the ways to tomatoes can be used—stew, soup, preserves, salad. And who is finer looking than we?

Best—For that matter, who is better looking than the beans? We have the finest color in the world. Who ever saw anything more beautiful than buttered beans, or pickled beans or bean salad? And then there is bean sugar.

Carrot—And how about us carrots? Can anyone name a flower or a vegetable that is more beautiful than we are? Just look at our pretty

Cucumber—More catalogues! We

all know that vegetables are the most useful things in the world. Even and ever so much more important than flowers. So let's stop talking and have a dance.

Vegetables—Yes, yes, let's dance! (The vegetables do an awkward, clowning dance with comical gestures.)

Vegetables—Rain? Do we feel rain? Is it raining? Oh, see the butterflies!

(A number of butterflies flutter onto the stage and perform a little dance. They are very bright and colorful butterflies.)

Potato—We only half meant what we said. We were just talking to hear ourselves. Do forgive us,

Hollyhocks—Certainly we forgive

A Strange Bird Bath

All the long summer from early morning until setting sun, Jane and Buddy played together. Jane and Buddy were brother and sister and lived in a big city in a little house on a hill. Across the street from them was their father's hillside garage with a flat top, looking like a modern cliff-dweller's house.

From her bedroom window Jane would look out on this little concrete structure and picture castles for her dolls and the wonderful things. Buddy and she could make out of the sand pile on the roof.

Great cities had risen there; then again Dutch wind-mills would be seen dotting the landscape, while sand-banked dikes rose high above the land and held back the water that flocked back into the stream. Billy

Billy Jake and Betty Jane began hurrying to get off their slippers and socks. "Wait a minute," shouted Fred, over the roaring noise of the creek, "I want to go wading, too."

Billy Jake was the first to stick a shivered and drew it out, and "Uh-h-h" chattered Betty Jane; but they soon grew used to the cold and, holding tight to Fred, ventured out.

The rocks in the bottom were slippery and the water swift; so they were soon back upon the bank. Here they lay on their backs and kicked up their heels.

"Watch the water," Fred called to them, "and you may see a trout."

Billy Jake and Betty Jane did not know what a trout was like; but they watched and in a minute a dark-colored little fish shot up into the air, turned a somersault, and flopped back into the stream. Billy

From Two O'Clock Till Four

PART I

THE next station would be Grandma's. Dan reached an arm around Mother's neck and hugged her tight. He had never been away from her before. But now she was to go on a trip with Daddy, and Grandma had said, "Let Dan stay with me," so here he was!

"Remember, dear," said Mother, "there will be ever so many pleasant things to do in the morning, and up until 2 o'clock. But when Grandma takes her nap, from 2 o'clock till 4, you must be quiet, and play in some safe place, so Grandma won't have to watch you. Can you do that?"

Dan stood very straight. Surely a boy who could do without his mother for a week and carry his own traveling bag, could do what he was told. So he smiled at Mother. "Of course I will!" he told her proudly.

Mother smiled back, and looked

The Lantern Game

"Auntie," asked Claude, "do you remember the lantern game which we played at the children's party in Hamburg last year?"

"Surely," replied Aunt Clementine. "Have you forgotten the German verses they used while carrying their Japanese lanterns?"

"I remember the beginning of the game," here broke in Ida. "Cousin Helene said, 'Macht einen Kreis,' that meant to form a ring."

"Fine," commented Auntie. "Und was dann?"

"And what then?" Ida repeated the question in English. "Auntie, how will I say in German that I must think it over?"

"Ich muss nachdenken," said Auntie slowly.

"Yes, and in the plural, when both of you are thinking, what would you say? You muessen—"

"Wir muessen nachdenken," quickly responded both children.

"How glad I am that our European trip was not without benefit," exclaimed Aunt Clementine.

"I cannot say the rhyme of the lantern game," stated Claude, ruefully, "but I recall that it began with lantern; then it mentioned sun and moon and stars, and asked that the candle burn up and not the lantern."

"So far, so good," encouraged Auntie, and then began to recite slowly and measuredly.

Latern, Laternen, Sonne, Mond und Sterne, Latern, Lichten, brenn auf mein Auge, Aber mein Laternen nicht.

Then all three of them repeated the verse together many times.

"Now I shall not forget it again," decided Ida.

"Bitte, sage das auf deutsch, Claude," asked the Aunt.

"Please say that in German," replied Ida.

"Wie kann ich das machen?" asked Auntie.

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Art News and Comment

"Young Artists" in London

By FRANK RUTTER

ZEALOUS interest of popular newspapers in modern painting continues to be a conspicuous feature of the 1927 art season in England. The most interesting exhibition of the year is one organized by the Daily Mail, which aims at presenting to the public the varied work now being produced by the younger generation of British artists. Announcements in this daily newspaper invited young artists all over the country to submit three pictures for an exhibition in London, the term "young" for this exhibition being interpreted as meaning artists aged not more than 40. Further pictures were invited where the artist's talents and vitality seemed to call for more extensive representation, and altogether 400 pictures were examined. Of these 625 have been hung.

The selecting jury consisted of Prof. William Rothstein, Mr. Glyn Philpot, R. A., Mr. A. K. Lawrence, Mr. J. B. Manson, and Mr. R. H. Wilenski, the art critic who acted as director, and their combined efforts have certainly resulted in bringing to light a considerable amount of new talent overlooked even by the Duveen exhibitions.

The works which are being shown in the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, may be divided into three categories. First of all there are the contributions of artists who are already well known; secondly, there are pictures by contributors who have had no regular art training and have never before exhibited. The first and last sections provide the principal items of interest.

Some arresting paintings in the first section by C. R. W. Nevinson deal with aspects of city life in New York. Nevinson is apt to be at his best when he is in a satirical mood, and he has certainly contrived to pack humor as yet life and movement in his summary impressions of the crowd in his Stock Exchange, New York (116), and his Curious Market, New York (107). Dismal as the figures are in these lively compositions, we can almost hear the cries of the brokers, and all the bustle and scene presented in restricted color schemes of grays, fawns and blacks—woven into designs which have a decorative fascination of their own.

Mark Gertler, with his large paintings of a "Coster Family" picnic,

welcome as showing our younger artists getting closer grips with the real life around them and finding in working day occupations material for picture making. Akin to these in size is the large full-length portrait of a workingman (No. 120) by Gilbert Spencer, an accomplished ex-student of the Slade School, who also shows an enchanting tender green landscape of "Emma G." Afterward the exhibition, which contains some really notable pictures, as well as a great number that are fresh, spontaneous, conscientiously thought-out and good to live with, clearly reveals an amazing amount of talent, variety and vitality among the younger artists of England.

La Tour's Pastels

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, June 26

PASTELS of La Tour may now be seen at the Galerie Charpentier. His portraits have not the profundity of those which come from the hands of the great masters, but they have a vitality of their own which it would be difficult to parallel; and above all they compose an incomparable gallery of the French personages of his time—the eighteenth century—and reveal the physiognomy of an epoch.

An excellent art critic has skillfully defined the characteristics of the most remarkable portraitists. Holbein, he says, shows us the "visage of thought," Leonardo the "visage of dreams," Rembrandt the "visage of meditation," Gainsborough the "visage of sentiment," Gustave Ricard the "visage of passion." Maurice Quentin de La Tour shows the "visage of conversation."

Perhaps of all artists La Tour is the most essential French. Others display the French qualities of clarity and elegance, but they have come under Italian or Flemish influences. This is true of Poussin and even of Watteau. La Tour is not imaginative, but he is clear-eyed. He is not inspired, but he is guided by reason. He sets down what he sees with precision and vivacity. He has rightly been compared with Voltaire, witty, sparkling, exact, elegant and easy.

His age was an age of conversation, and his sitters seem to be caught in the very act of making graceful bons mots. They are the frequenters of the salons who love to express themselves epigrammatically. They were not perhaps as philosophical as they supposed themselves to be. Their cleverness was often superficial. Their talk was the amusement of the moment. They aimed at good taste in dress, in furniture, and in spirit. They were subtle but not deep. They thing was exquisitely turned.

La Tour belonged to this social world when the arts of society were carried to greater heights than they had been before or have been since. Brilliance and animation were the keynotes of his models. They handled the most serious subjects lightly, and discussed politics and morals chiefly with an eye to effect. A paradox was more precious than a verity. They were, in their day, the fine flower of culture.

La Tour was precisely the man to create an image of his time in color, just as Saint-Simon traced the image of his time in a series of word-portraits. He resembles in some degree the race of memorialists, who dutifully put down on their tablets the illuminating traits of the revealing anecdote, of the court and the courtesans. The existence of La Tour was modest, and he studied whom he could. La Toyne had studied his society. He frequented writers like Rousseau, wordy abbés like Huber, witty hostesses of salons like Madame Geoffrin, comedians like Mme. Fayart, and the grands seigneurs and financiers who revolved around Louis XV.

His portraits of them are lifelike, but they are not photographic. On the contrary, he penetrates their character and he sets down their intelligence. The physical charm is there but the intellectual charm interests him most. Perronneau is superior in depicting the texture of velvet or the sheen of a cheek or hand, but while Perronneau often misses the characteristic line and is inclined to make his models resemble each other vaporously, La Tour notes with unerring skill the contour, the attitude, the expression.

Written by Nancy W. Paine Smith, who never becomes careless with her words, however informally she uses them. This is the sort of writing that made Samuel Johnson, wasn't it long to get into the post office and break open all the letters of women because of their liveliness of style. On page 24 we read: "If you could inquire out Webster Place you might find Miss Palmer, but she is a very busy lady." We also gather that the Provincetown playwrights try to introduce local color and sometimes their salty plays almost convince the natives." We learn from these gossip pages about the Cape Cod house dwellings, which are all built around their enormous chimneys, how the ancient boat houses have been transformed into studios and a theater or two, and pick up a snippet of fact about this one and that among the scores of painters and literary folk who summer on the tip of the Cape. A copy

of one of the drawings in this booklet is embedded in this hers item.

The Picture on This Page

Color plays such an important part in L. O. Griffith's picture, "The Morphy House," that it is only fair to give a hint of the hues in the original print. The house itself is an old ivory tone, green along the street floor level. The roof is a lavender, a paler value of which gives tone to the street. This is the shade that a grey surface takes on in the afterglow, when the sunset reflection gives warmth to the grey. The spaces under the two second story windows, left and right, are a dull brick red. Of a red more on the rose is the shirt of the Negro driver of the dark blue donkey cart. The dress and hat of the girl in the doorway are of a pale pink of weathered pink. The white clouds neck a luminous sky of blue lighter in value than the hue of the cart. The second story blinds are green. Other color notes include the red of the chimney on the green second story of the addition at the right, the brownish wall of the house at the extreme right, and the blue lattice of a roof outlook. Altogether one feels that Mr. Griffith has convincingly captured the flavor of old N Orleans.

Chess in Art

The Morphy House was long the home of Paul Morphy, chess player of genius, who defeated all the best players of America and Europe while still in his early twenties, some 70 years ago. Painters of 50 years ago and more often brought chess games into their pictures, and some of these have become widely known in the form of lithographic copies. Usually the scene represents an apple-cheeked English squire, who has just pronounced checkmate, rolling in his chair with ill-suppressed laughter at the dismay with which his opponent is examining the board to see if there is any move to avoid the unexpected defeat.

Some of these pictures would be more interesting to chess players if the pieces had been depicted with sufficient clearness to set forth the position so that it could be enjoyed for its own sake. This clearness marks a painting by Mr. Trevor Tennant, in this year's Royal Academy, called "White to Play and Mate in Two Moves." The pieces are set up as follows:

White—K on QKt1, B on KB3 and Q8, R on KKt4 and QB6-Q on QR5, K on K6, P on Q5 and KR5.

Black—K on KB4, B on Q3, Kt on KKt1 and K2, P on KR3 and K4.

E. C. S.

Everybody's Gallery

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, June 26

PASTELS of La Tour may now be seen at the Galerie Charpentier.

His portraits have not the profundity of those which come from the hands of the great masters, but they have a vitality of their own which it would be difficult to parallel; and above all they compose an incomparable gallery of the French personages of his time—the eighteenth century—and reveal the physiognomy of an epoch.

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From Provincetown

A Book About the Artists.

Has come from Provincetown, Mass.

Illustrated Who's Who of 48

pages.

is a gay readable publication.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 11.—The Belgian Government has purchased for the national collection two works from the Duvene Exhibition of Modern British Art now being held in Brussels; one is a painting entitled, "The Mountain Man," by J. H. Keating.

R. H. A., the other is a drawing, a figure study, by A. K. Lawrence.

Mr. Keating is an Irish artist who has already attracted notice by his paintings; Mr. A. K. Lawrence is known chiefly at present by his mural painting at the Loring Art Gallery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a scholarly classical composition which shows the influence of Puvis de Chavannes.

It is announced that in addition to the exhibitions which are to be held at Belfast and Bradford later in the year, Sir Joseph Duvene proposes to send a representative collection of modern British paintings and sculpture to Buenos Aires next year. This exhibition is to be held under the patronage of Sir Malcolm Robertson, British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.

Natchitoches Art Colony

New Orleans

Special Correspondence

Cane River sings! Its soft, Southern melody is a song of awakening.

THIS quiet inlet, Cane River, has for centuries flowed lazily through the quaint old parish of Natchitoches, mirroring Louisiana's fair skies and moss-cloaked trees that shade flowering banks.

Green banks blooming with blue irises, and lantana and Marchal-Nell roses under tall misty cottonwood trees, magnolias, redbud and dogwood. But now Cane River's song is echoed far and wide, becoming Louisiana's and the South's to her own native beauty.

Through the Natchitoches Art Colony, this spot of loveliness has been revealed, and recently Ada Jack Carter and Lyle Saxon have attracted the reading public's attention to the charm and romance of Cane River. Seven years ago two Newcomb art students, Gladys Brazeale and Irma Somparac, established this art colony, now the oldest in the South. Their idea was to reveal to the young artist the beauty and natural charm of Louisiana; to provide an opportunity in that locality for both student and artist, and to stimulate an art that would take its place in a characteristic American art.

And what is characteristic American art? If not the art of landscape painting? And where in America can one find greater inspiration to stir the imagination and produce great painting than in the South? Pierced cypress swamps, pine hills, moss-hung oaks, bayous and rivers, ante-bellum plantations, Spanish moss and lowlands scattered with quaint cottages; her gardens and gulf coast—all amazingly lovely. Let us quote Ellsworth Woodward, director of Newcomb School of Art and president of Southern States Art League, and by and by, the inspiration for this very art colony. At the time of its beginning, he had said: "Many places in America have been interpreted for us by the artist and thereby become a national possession in which we all have a common pride. I look forward with confidence to the day when, through the agency of this colony of earnest students, the beauty and romantic charm of Louisiana's landscape will be familiar in national art."

More recently, in Charleston, he sum-

said before the Southern States Art League at their annual April meeting: "Cane River sings! Its soft, Southern melody is a song of awakening.

For the people that does not find its expression in art perishes from the rolls of history."

"There is a difference due to climate and special tradition that makes the South, vast as it is, full of a quality which must be interpreted to the world at large by those who understand that tradition. Nothing else but religion is so important as this matter of art.

It is for us to bring the South back to the pre-eminence in culture which it once occupied, in the renaissance of art which is dawning on us today."

We believe that the efforts of the Natchitoches Art Colony, and others that have sprung up through southern states, will help to bring about this renaissance. Like the groups of artists in New England, California, Santa Fe, the Ozarks and Indian, these artists and students are awakening people to the beauty and glory of the South.

The Cane River group began solely for the love of the thing and has been maintained without profit or mercenary gain during these past seven years. It does not represent any one school nor is it the following of one artist. While criticism and instruction are provided, as a rule the artists work independently. Will H. Stevens of Newcomb has been associated with the colony, as instructor, since its establishment.

This seems ripe for development, the colony being the student and artist to encourage to stay at home and paint the things they know, rather than travel here and there, bringing back scenes of Venice and of Mexico or the like, places they can only casually know.

Out of the South may come a new Monet, an Inness, a Van Gogh—who knows. And that is why Cane River sings, happily, hopefully. Under tall cottonwoods that spread their fuzzy branches, under ancient pecans and glorious redwoods that wave their graceful boughs, Cane River sings her song of awakening as she winds like a silver thread through the

velvet or the sheen of a cheek or hand, but while Perronneau often misses the characteristic line and is inclined to make his models resemble each other vaporously, La Tour notes with unerring skill the contour, the attitude, the expression.

More recently, in Charleston, he sum-

mer on the tip of the Cape. A copy

"THE MORPHY HOUSE"



From a Study by Louis Oscar Griffith of the New Orleans Home of the Famous Chess Player of Long Ago, Paul Morphy.

An Etcher's Aquatints

By LOUIS OSCAR GRIFFITH

THE American artist has just begun to discover his joy and decorative quality of color and this mode of art expression has become a circus hall of grotesque mirrors, a kind of amusement fare that at best offers but a brief moment of enjoyment.

But there are certain qualities that are as inherent to an art, as the petal to the flower, as the sparkle to the star. Meaningless lines on a plate do not make an etching, patches of color laid on willy-nilly do not make a painting. The sculptor is the last to get any kind of effect out of a haphazard throwing together of material. There are essentials deeply rooted, essentials that are felt perhaps more clearly than they are seen. They vitalize and nourish the clay or stone until it is strong to life in itself in more than appearance, in the spirit itself. When borderlines begin to blur, when it is difficult to distinguish between the form and the material, when the awareness of the original stone is lost and the eye is carried easily and pleasantly over contour and curve, over swelling plane and receding, there does sculpture begin. There are passages not desired they may be scraped away and the plate rejected.

The color etching is produced by what is known as aquatint. Instead of etched lines the plate is prepared to hold color in broad fields with variation in tone. These plates are inked by applying the color with the stamp of cloth or the fingers. As many plates may be used as the artist pleases—one or more according to choice—or what the subject in mind demands. Most etchers, however, use two plates, one carrying the color and the other the black and white, and copperplate for rendering original conceptions and reproducing the work of painters.

However, we are chiefly concerned at this time with etching in color, the technique of which is probably less understood than that of the black and white plate which has definitely taken its place in the history of graphic arts. To the subtlety and fascination of the black and

white plate is added the joy and decorative quality of color and this mode of art expression has become a circus hall of grotesque mirrors, a kind of amusement fare that at best offers but a brief moment of enjoyment.

More recently, in Charleston, he sum-

mer on the tip of the Cape. A copy

of one of the drawings in this booklet is embedded in this hers item.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Picture on This Page

Color plays such an important part in L. O. Griffith's picture, "The Morphy House," that it is only fair to give a hint of the hues in the original print. The house itself is an old ivory tone, green along the street floor level. The roof is a lavender, a paler value of which gives tone to the street. This is the shade that a grey surface takes on in the afterglow, when the sunset reflection gives warmth to the grey.

The spaces under the two second

story windows, left and right, are a dull brick red. Of a red more on the rose is the shirt of the Negro driver of the dark blue donkey cart.

The dress and hat of the girl in the doorway are of a pale pink of weathered pink. The white clouds

neck a luminous sky of blue lighter in value than the hue of the cart.

The second story blinds are green. Other color notes include the red of the chimney on the green second

story of the addition at the right, the brownish wall of the house at the extreme right, and the blue lattice of a roof outlook.

Altogether one feels that Mr. Griffith has convincingly captured the flavor of old N Orleans.

♦ ♦ ♦

Chess in Art

The Morphy House was long the

home of Paul Morphy, chess player of

genius, who defeated all the best

players of America and Europe

while still in his early twenties, some

70 years ago. Painters of

50 years ago and more often

Music News of the World

The Strange Case of M. Binenbaum

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

THAT a capable, earnest, prolific, and original composer should reach the age of 47 without achieving a reasonable degree of recognition, without having a single work published, and without having become a subject for discussion among writers on musical topics is a most unusual phenomenon in these days of swift information and highly colored periodicals. It is so strange, indeed, that probably the readers of musical journals—especially if their reading includes the minor musical journals addicted to wholesale “boasting” of new growths in the field of musical composition—will incline to doubt its possibility.

Yet, not many years ago, the case of Charles Kochlin, in France, was striking enough. That of Iancu Binenbaum is even more striking. Binenbaum was born at Adrianople in 1880, and is technically a Turkish subject, although of German-Jewish extraction. Not a drop of Turkish blood flows in his veins, and there is not the slightest trace of Eastern influence nor of Oriental color in his music. He studied composition at the Munich Conservatorium, where Victor Gluth and Rheinberger were his teachers. His output comprises, among other things, three symphonies, half a dozen big chamber works, a fair amount of vocal music and a ballet.

Concerts at Munich

The first two symphonies and other examples of Binenbaum's orchestral music were successfully performed at Munich in 1905, in the course of two concerts entirely devoted to his compositions. This should have been enough to insure the 26-year-old composer a fair start and a definite claim on the attention of the critics. Yet from that time onward very little happened to him except that he continued to compose and that his chamber works were performed in Paris (where he came to live) and in the United States.

The ballet, founded on Poe's “Masque of the Red Death,” was written in 1912-1913 and intended for a company to which it was never offered. Fokine, the famous Russian ballet master, got acquainted with it in 1914, and was planning to produce it at Moscow when the war broke out. Since then this score has remained dormant. It is, I believe, the one work of Binenbaum which has not had even a single public performance.

A Retiring Composer

Of the many reasons for the obscurity by which Binenbaum's music remains surrounded, not one is to be found in this music itself, which may please or fail to please, but is certainly not of a kind that should remain overlooked or be held cheap. But there are several obstacles in the way of its diffusion. One is the composer's extreme shyness and reserve, which precludes his ever offering a manuscript for publication or performance. Another is that living in a country not his own, however favorably inclined toward new music that country may be, a composer is bereft of certain chances which otherwise would naturally come his way even if his merits were not above the average.

For instance, in France, a large proportion of the orchestras produced at state-subsidized theaters and concert halls are by native authors; this leaves comparatively little room for foreign works, and practically none for unknown foreigners. Again, it is probably on account of Binenbaum's not being French that none of his works has been included in the festivals of the International Music Society, for which the French section alone would propose them, since he lives in France.

Baffled Classification

Yet, most of his works have obtained hearings, although not repeated hearings, nor under the best possible conditions of publicity. The question will therefore arise why they did not attract more attention; and perhaps it will be suspected that whatever I may have said to the contrary there is some good reason for their failure to conquer favor.

Granting that it lacks the startling qualities by virtue of which many new works of the “difficult” or “ultra modern” type make an impression at first hearing, Binenbaum's music is nevertheless of a kind that should compel attention. Its eloquence is forcible and direct and its austerity is tempered by a dramatic quality emphasized by many a touch of pure romanticism. One thing that may have discouraged writers who have heard works of his from writing about them is that the works absolutely baffle classification, and that none of the recognized, comfortable commonplaces of music criticism and chapter about music can find place in an article devoted to Binenbaum's music. He is neither impressionist nor expressionist; his music owes nothing to folk tunes, he uses no special scales or intervals, he belongs to no group, he is not in revolt against the aesthetics of past periods, and does not lay down the law as to the future of musical art. So that he affords very little matter indeed for “good copy.”

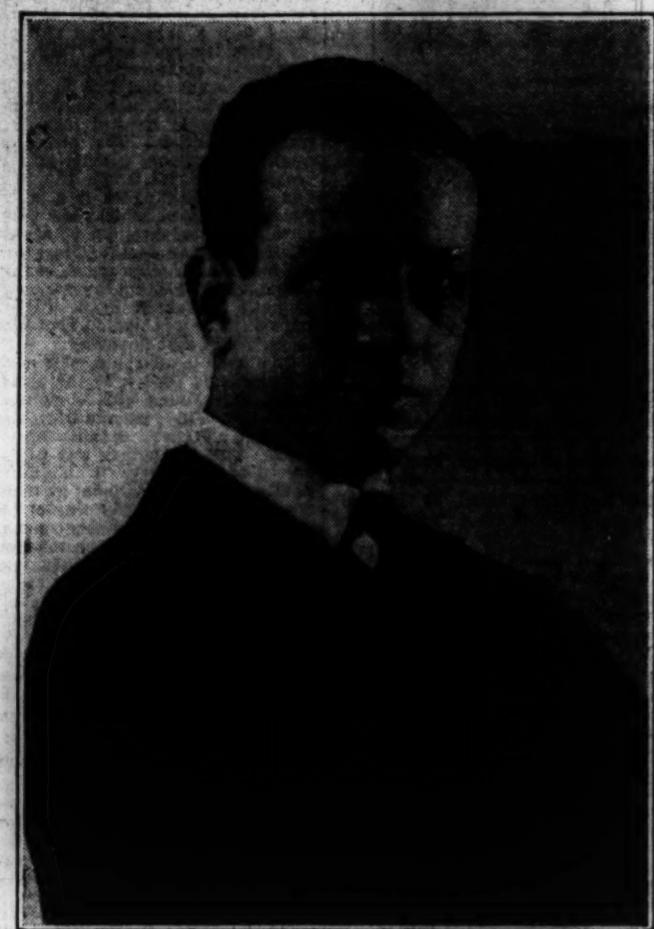
A Solitary Dreamer

His music shows a curious blend of faith in tradition and boldness in innovation. His style, his idiom and methods are obviously rooted in those of the German classics, but shows no trace of any particular influence. Nor can he be compared with any other modern. Indeed, he stands as an altogether solitary figure in his period, not only by reason of the retirement in which he elects to live, but because his music speaks unequivocally the language of solitude—of a solitude devoted to introspection and to highly imaginative dreams. But for the strong, lucid dramatic instinct which asserts itself now and then, “The Merchant of the Red Death,” but in many of the chamber works (chiefly in the piano quintet), one might be tempted to say that the outer world means as little to him as to Schubert; but this, maybe, would convey a false impression of his music, which is as

tinuity depending upon the inner logic of the thinking and not upon the outward logic of the wording.

He is not the only composer of today to have entered upon this course of procedure, whose definition in words is perilously akin to the definition of mere rhapsody. Nor is he one to have done so because he could not master the method of classical working out and use it to his own ends.

It is much to be hoped that these new works of his will soon stand the test of publication and repeated performance. For, I repeat by way of conclusion to this brief introduction, Binenbaum's music is of a kind that no music lover can afford to ignore.

Photo by Schloss, New York
HAROLD MORRIS

Harold Morris's New Concerto

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

ON THE pencil score of Harold Morris's piano concerto, just finished, is written after the exposition of the first theme of the opening movement, “Skip to page 50.” Turning to the designated place, you find yourself confronted by the second theme. According to original intent, the entrance of this theme was to be delayed until some extended development of the first theme were carried out. But that plan did not prove suitable. The regular classic structure, offered better effect; in particular, it held the advantage of contrast.

Had Mr. Morris shown me the fair copy of the concerto, which he has made in ink, I should not have seen how he had manipulated this affair of the presentation of his melodic material; and I should have missed a point of biographical interest. By the second theme, according to my reading of the score, you find yourself confronted by the second theme. According to original intent, the entrance of this theme was to be delayed until some extended development of the first theme were carried out. But that plan did not prove suitable. The regular classic structure, offered better effect; in particular, it held the advantage of contrast.

Well, to skip not only to page 50, but rather than that, to the second movement, or the variations. Here we come upon a melody that bears the reference, “Negro Pilgrim Song”; and we learn that it is a tune once used by Coleridge-Taylor. Moreover, we find Mr. Morris employing Coleridge-Taylor's harmonization. Another skip, and we are at the finale, which consists not only of a rondo but also of a double fugue. Now a rondo is a rondo; it goes well anywhere, as conclusion for a small ensemble or a large. The lively rondo proper gives us a feeling of a happy outcome for our meditations and its serious episodes serve to keep our enthusiasm from running away with us. Yes, a rondo is a rondo; but a double fugue is precisely the right thing to go at the close of a piano concerto. No! Mr. Morris's double fugue one of those academic contrivances which send the listener straying through paths of counterpoint labyrinthine and ineluctable. Instead of an exercise by a music master, it is an expression by a master of music.

Besides the new concerto, there is to be seen in Mr. Morris's studio a new symphony in three movements. Why not four? He asks, “Why more than three? The designations are: ‘Andante maestoso,’ ‘Adagio’ and ‘Scherso finale.’ ”

“Tommy” is scheduled to continue at the Eltinge Theater, New York, until the last week of August. On Aug. 28 it will probably open in Chicago.

During the week of July 4 Patricia Collinge is to play the title role of Shaw's “Candida” with the Knopf stock company in Baltimore.

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deeply human as that of the later Schönberg is inhuman.

Binenbaum's inner world is richly peopled with emotions and fancies. His imagination is so vivid that in a few of his recent works he has attempted to dispense with the formal aid of thematic repetition and working out so that there is no de facto, theoretically accountable link between the various sections of a movement—noting but a constant flow of musical thought, continuous from beginning to end, the con-

A New-Old Covent Garden Bouquet

By HERMAN KLEIN

MONDAY, June 16
LONDON, June 16

EVERBEER, Verdi, Puccini, and treading closely upon the heels of Wagner and Strauss, and pleasantly recalling the strange operatic mélange of the Harris régime, furnished the staple for the second half of the Covent Garden season. Nearly 40 years have passed since Sir Augustus “of that ilk,” with an eye alike to consistency and freedom, dropped the “Italian” from between the “Royal” and the “Opera,” and left his successors free to perform the repertoire in whatever language they pleased.

For the moment French is in the background and English, as usual during the “grand season,” non-existent; whilst German and Italian have had the field to themselves, with, however, a strong line of demarcation between the two to prevent their clashing. But unfortunately the line in question, consisting as it did of no more than a short week-end, proved to be less real than imaginary, and scarcely allowed the two companies time to turn round. Indeed, it so happened that the opening night of the Italian season had to be sandwiched between the final performances of “Der Rosenkavalier” and “Götterdämmerung.”

The result of coming to such close quarters was an opportunity for comparisons that proved very damaging for the incoming contingent. Inadequately Rehearsed

The opera of occasion was Meyerbeer's “Giulio Ugognotti,” given under its Italian title and practically new here to the present generation. It was desirable for every reason that the revival should do entire justice to the work. The anti-Meyerbeeriasts, such a strong party in England that nothing less than five performances would have made the experiment a fair one. It had been awaited with keen curiosity, not least by the present writer, whose articles on “The Singing of Meyerbeer” in The Christian Science Monitor a couple of years ago seemed at last about to bear good fruit.

But, as was then pointed out, Meyerbeer's music is exceptionally difficult to sing well; and, unless it can be sung well it is best left alone. In this instance it was for the most part sung very badly. It had been inadequately rehearsed, under a conductor who was manifestly unfamiliar with the right tempi and traditions; the stage business, notably in the “conjunction” scene of the second act, was awkwardly carried out; and, worst of all, the principal parts were, with one or two exceptions, in the hands of new artists either too ill at ease or too incompetent to do worthily what was required of them.

A Silver Linning

Altogether it was most disappointing—not merely as a representation of an opera that is a masterpiece of its kind, but because of the wrong impression that it made on those who had never heard the “Huguenots” before. At the same time a silver lining to the cloud might have been perceived in the gossip in the foyer. “This is too bad to be true,” people were saying; “surely the Germans we have just been listening to would give us better singing and a fairer idea of what Meyerbeer is like.” The younger critics were equally inclined to accept the older ones' spoke out boldly and advised the management to try again.

On the whole it may be reasonable to conclude that no great harm has been done. Interest in the works of a great operatic composer has certainly been reawakened, and one well-known writer, who “openly” proclaims his dislike of Meyerbeer's methods and music, suggested in his article that the right thing for the syndicate to do would be to produce “Le Prophète” and “Tosca” and “Madam Butterfly.”

At the end of each act she received with an endless succession of recalls. From Lotte Schoena was forthcoming a delightful contrast in the rôle of the devoted slave Liu; Francesco Merli on the whole did justice if no more to the trying music of the Unknown Prince; and the three ministers, Ping, Pang, and Pong, were impersonated with great gusto by Ernesto Badini, Luigi Cilla and Giuseppe Nessi. Quite in accord also with the best traditions of the house was the brilliant and energetic guidance of Vincenzo Bellaza. Altogether the new opera was a triumphant success.

One only degree less strange seemed the revival a night later of the once-hackneyed “Il Trovatore,” after an absence of many years from the Covent Garden boards. It aroused evidence of a tender affection for the older—or should one say the more juvenile—Verdi of our youthful days, as expressed through exuberant enthusiasm toward three singers of the first order, Frida Leider, Maria Olczewska and Aurora Perlle. The last named won a deserved ovation.

The opera itself had already received a welcome alike from the public and from the critics. The verdict of other European as well as American audiences was abundantly and emphatically indorsed in London. Only the personal opinion of the writer remains to be expressed, and that must be a wholly favorable one. In the score of “Turandot” the genius that wrote “Tosca” and “Madam Butterfly” was at least about to bear good fruit.

But, as was then pointed out, Meyerbeer's music is exceptionally difficult to sing well; and, unless it can be sung well it is best left alone. In this instance it was for the most part sung very badly. It had been inadequately rehearsed, under a conductor who was manifestly unfamiliar with the right tempi and traditions; the stage business, notably in the “conjunction” scene of the second act, was awkwardly carried out; and, worst of all, the principal parts were, with one or two exceptions, in the hands of new artists either too ill at ease or too incompetent to do worthily what was required of them.

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RADIO

NEW MESSAGE PLAN TO CUT OPERATOR NEED

Naval "Radiogram" Test Promises Communication System Changes

As a result of tests just concluded in the transmitting and reception of "radiograms" between a ship and shore station, Commander Stanhope C. Hooper, chief of the radio division of the United States Navy, is giving attention to this limitation now, and the office of naval communications believes that the rate of transmission will be speeded up to meet demands.

In addition to the experimental use of the radio machines designed by the Radio Corporation, the Navy Department is using apparatus invented by C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C., for the sending

obstacles, which will eventually be surmounted, it is believed by experts. First, the complete sending and receiving apparatus is costly, entailing an expenditure of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per second, the equipment, presentation, and, therefore, is not a conservator of space; third, the speed of transmission—a strip six by five inches requiring one hour to send—needs to be accelerated. The Radio Corporation of America is giving attention to this limitation now, and the office of naval communications believes that the rate of transmission will be speeded up to meet demands.

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NEWEST CHAIN DETAILS GIVEN BY COLUMBIA

Arthur Judson and J. Andrew White Head List of Talented Executives

Details have been announced of the new chain to be known as the Columbia Broadcasting System which will be directly under the control of the Columbia Phonograph Company. It is felt that there is a large field

the ideal future condition when naval messages will be received in facsimile and the services of radio operators dispensed with or diverted to other channels of usefulness. Commander Hooper, who is a pioneer in the radio industry, while not harboring a prediction that these automatic radio machines would soon be installed on all naval vessels, said at shore stations indicated a willingness to give them a complete trial since they offer great potential possibility.

The office of naval communications, under the direction of Capt. Ridley McLean, concurred with the viewpoint of Commander Hooper and even went on record as endorsing these radio machines to the extent of pronouncing the results of preliminary experiments as both satisfactory and surprisingly gratifying. One of these machines, manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America, has been installed in the office of naval communications and has been employed experimentally in transmitting facsimile copies of naval messages to the Seattle, flagship of the fleet, when the latter was located about 400 miles away.

Tests conducted jointly by the Navy Department and the Radio Corporation of America over a period of three months have demonstrated possibilities of transmitting naval messages by the radio-photo method, the latter having certain advantages not inherently found in the dot-dash-space means of communication. For examples, the messages are received in facsimile; there is a certain amount of secrecy in transmission, and radio operators are not needed. The tests recently concluded were participated in by the office of naval communications in Washington; the Rocky Point radio station of the Radio Corporation of America, and the flagship Seattle, which was equipped with radio-photo apparatus and the demonstration on this vessel was made by David Sarnoff, general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, and Dr. F. E. Jewett of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

General use of radiogram machines on naval vessels for the present is being retarded by one of three reasons: first, the messages are received in facsimile; there is a certain amount of secrecy in transmission, and radio operators are not needed. The tests recently concluded were participated in by the office of naval communications in Washington; the Rocky Point radio station of the Radio Corporation of America, and the flagship Seattle, which was equipped with radio-photo apparatus and the demonstration on this vessel was made by David Sarnoff, general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, and Dr. F. E. Jewett of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

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were received on this vessel by radio.

and, receiving of weather maps by radio between shore stations and ships at sea. Tests conducted on the U. S. S. Kittiwake demonstrated the value of this equipment over distances of several hundred miles, despite the prevalence of static. Now, however, the Navy Department is dubious that these radio weather-map machines be so modified as to make it possible to receive naval messages in facsimile and other regular traffic. For example, during the recent radiogram tests on the flagship Seattle the news of Col. Charles Lindbergh taking off from New York to Paris as well as his photograph

one of the most significant events in American radio history. Through the Columbia Broadcasting System's association with Mr. Judson, he is directly in touch with the world's talent through his offices in Berlin, London, Paris and Vienna.

CEYLON TRIES OUT PORTABLE RADIO

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The construction of a portable wireless set which they hope to use in case of emergencies is engaging the attention of the Government of Ceylon. It is felt that such a set will be very useful on those occasions when any important center is cut off from telegraphic or telephonic communication. On such oc-

casions the portable set could be rushed to that particular place and used.

The set can also be used with advantage at elephant kraals, pearl fisheries and other important centers which are of unusual interest. The rapidity with which communication can be established with such a set will make it of immense importance in time of floods, storms, etc. which seriously affect the usual lines of communication.

Experiments in this connection are now being carried on with a receiver and a transmitting set. It is likely that the set will have a range of about 300 miles. The first trial will be made during a festival at Mandu in July.

In addition, we are bringing into the chain broadcasting field some ideas which we believe are new and logical. It is our aim to furnish the many millions of radio listeners with a type of genuine entertainment to be furnished by the pick of the world's entertainers, and programs selected by those most competent, and with equipment which will be the last word in modern radio broadcasting equipment."

Headquarters have been estab-

lished in the Paramount Building, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, New York City, and J. Andrew White, pioneer in broadcasting announcing, is at the head of the technical affairs of the newly formed system.

This is the second radio system to be formed in America. It includes 16 stations located at strategic points and carefully selected as most desirable because of their present technical equipment, the largest area in which they are heard, and their excellent standing in the communities in which they have built up their following and good will.

The new system, in addition to furnishing a network over which programs from America's great musical and entertainment centers can be made available to listeners throughout the network area, is introducing several new ideas heretofore unconnected with chain broadcasting, although so naturally allied to network programs that their inclusion was inevitable in the radio industry's march of progress.

Chief among the innovations is the policy which will furnish not only the chain over which the programs can be perfectly broadcast, but to furnish the programs as well, drawing from a list of internationally celebrated musicians and entertainers now under contract with the new system for a long term of years, and available through the American and European affiliations which the Columbia system has established.

The program material will be of the highest order, and that the programs themselves will be put together by the most competent of program builders, is insured by the fact that Arthur Judson, a most outstanding figure in concert world music, is to be directly responsible for the programs, with the assistance of program builders, musicians and entertainers of his selection.

Mr. Judson is peculiarly adapted to play a large part in the development of radio music, not only because of his wide experience as a foremost concert and amateur performer, and his efficient handling of America's outstanding symphony orchestras, but also because of his accurate knowledge of what really constitutes musical entertainment that the great mass of American audiences most relish and appreciate.

It was this knowledge of what average audiences really enjoy that made it possible for him to accomplish what is, in musical circles, conceded to be one of the greatest of American musical achievements—that of making a success of the symphonic concerts in the Stadium in New York during the hot summer months. These drew great crowds continuously, and the successful venture made necessary a new definition of popular American musical desires.

The new system will furnish to the listeners with hearing distance of its network as nearly perfect radio entertainment as has ever been broadcast with world-famous singers, entertainers, and musical organizations of America, Europe and the Orient available through its local and foreign connections. With the most modern technical knowledge and equipment with which to put their programs on the air through a carefully selected network, the entrance into the radio-casting field by the Columbia Broadcasting System is to be regarded as

the most significant events in American radio history. Through the Columbia Broadcasting System's association with Mr. Judson, he is directly in touch with the world's talent through his offices in Berlin, London, Paris and Vienna.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Irregular—Steel and Auto Industries Recede—Money Ease Continues

The business situation throughout the country continues irregular, with a declining trend noted in a number of industries and some improvement in others, according to what is generally regarded as a sensible review.

Trade services are agreed that while there is some slackening in general activity, the volume of business does compare favorably with the corresponding period of last year.

Concerns in the field have not yet shown successful resistance to the declining trend, and are now down to the lowest point in three years. This factor means the keenest of competition, big turnover and consequent small profits, and operates to bring about what is called "commoder prosperity." Reassuring factors, however, are the smallness of inventories, long or less hand-to-mouth purchasing, and a continuance of the easy money situation.

In any estimates of the outlook, the importance of the crop situation can hardly be over-emphasized. Due to weather conditions, smaller crops of wheat, corn and cotton are expected, and while farmers will receive higher prices for crops to compensate in part for small yields, the railroads that carry the crops will have less revenue in consequence.

The Department of Agriculture's July report says that while crop conditions are below schedule, substantial improvement was made during June, and a record crop of wheat is looked for in Nebraska.

In other materials, there has been a steady chipping away at quotations of oil, rubber, sugar, lead, copper and steel, and the behavior of the commodity markets has been disconcerting, but industrial leaders are everywhere bending efforts to cut costs by improved methods and create rapid moves to offset lower prices.

Merchandise Distribution

The dollar volume of trade for the week ended June 25, as measured by check payments, was smaller than in the preceding week but greater than a year ago, according to the Department of Commerce. Business failures were more numerous than in the preceding week, and the corresponding week of a year ago. Bank clearings showed a comparatively small record. Bradstreet's compilation for the week ended June 30 of \$9,693,393,000 compares with \$9,870,618,000 the week before.

The distribution of merchandise continues at a high rate, is seen in the large total of revenue from loadings which again exceeded the billion-car mark for the week ended June 25, reaching 1,106,351 cars. While this is a decline from last week, and 26,393 less than last year, it is heavier by 31,768 cars than the 188,000 figure.

Railroads are hauling close to record traffic, but their net income is not being maintained at last year's level.

No operating income of 73 roads which had already reported for May totals \$78,754,000 compared with \$81,251,000 in May, 1926. Total tonnage per cent. on per cent. On this basis, not far all Class I carriers would represent the month's proportion of an annual return of 5.06 per cent., compared with 5.77 for May, last year.

Production is up in the steel trade, operations recording 76 per cent. from 74 per cent. last year. Prices are easier also, the average for eight important iron and steel products, as quoted by the Iron Age, declining to a new low since 1922. The railroad and manufacturers of farm implements are off figures just now. Indications are that operations will go lower before the end of the summer.

Oil Output Still Heavy

The oil situation is still unfavorable due to continued overproduction. Trade output in the United States for the week ended June 25 amounted to 2,609,650 barrels, a new high record, comparing with 2,509,650 barrels, the week before.

The increase is due largely to the record output of the Seminole field which reports a new peak almost every day or two. The 24 hours ended 7 a. m., June 30, in areas in Oklahoma showed output of 28,211 barrels, 2,283 barrels above the previous peak of the day before. This field now accounts for one-sixth of the world's output.

A ray of sunshine for the oil trade is seen in the big decline in gasoline stocks, the total on hand at refineries May 31, being 48,609,000 barrels compared with 52,279,000 on April 30, a drop of 7,670,000 barrels.

A brief review of other factors indicates a spotty condition. New building contracts for last week, 15,271,000, were higher than in either the preceding week or the like 1926 week, but for the half year: a decline of about 12 per cent. for the whole country is estimated. All road houses and chain store sales for June showed gains over June last year.

In the textile field, cotton manufacturing is still the most active, with woolen goods irregular.

The motor trade is having moderately satisfactory sales with a few companies breaking production records, but hesitancy is evident, due to uncertainty as to what the new Ford model will mean to the trade. A struggle for supremacy seems to be in the making, with hard sledding presaged for the smaller concerns.

Easy Money Big Factor

In finance, the plentitude of money is still the outstanding factor. While call rates were raised this week to 5 per cent. in New York and Boston, this was only a result of preparations for the huge loan offerings. A 4 per cent. rate is confidently awaited within two or three weeks. The market is firmer at 4% per cent. The strength of the credit situation is evidenced in the reserve ratio of the federal reserve system, which stands at 7.76 compared with 7.75 a year ago.

New bond offerings this week dropped to \$25,288,000, the smallest total for any week but one this year, and compares with \$38,150,000 last week.

Total offerings for June aggregated \$96,315,000 which compares with \$707,729,000 for May and \$691,021,000 in April.

Operations in the stock market this week were of a piece with the two preceding weeks. Declines continuing for two days in succession were followed by strong recoveries, and in some instances by sharp declines. Trading is regarded as predominantly professional, and is lighter than earlier in the month.

General opinion is that while stocks are high, nothing in the situation to change the general trend of the market. The drop in brokers' loans of \$44,000,000 in the week ended June 22 came as a welcome relief to the long period of increases.

The market showed little change during the week. Trading is not heavy, but there is an underlying strength evident. Buyers are becoming more discriminating.

The rather stagnant condition in the market for new bonds is not surprising in view of the fact that \$2,429,533,000 of new issues were offered to the investing public in the first six months of this year. A process of assimilation is now in order.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927

Yr. 1927. Div. High Low Net Last Change

Sales High Low Last Change

General Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

An Opportunity FOR SALE

to Settle an Estate
This 154-acre dairy farm (land and buildings only) near city 40,000 population and two creameries. Quick action seems to be the key crop \$600,000. Terms right party.

W.M. MCKEE

204 MASS. AVE., BOSTON



150-ACRE FARM AND BUILDINGS
located on hillside overlooking the river, miles from road over the hill. Boundary line runs up through orchard back of barn.

FOR SALE

to Settle an Estate

This 150-acre farm (land and buildings only) in Western New York. Meadow land and pasture. \$500,000. Terms to right party.

W.M. MCKEE

204 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

TEACHERS VOTE FOR CAMPAIGN OF UNIONIZATION

Federation Members Say Favorable Interest Is Widespread

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2.—Holding the time is ripe for extending the movement of organized teachers, the American Federation of Teachers voted "an intensive campaign" to raise funds in its local unions to help individuals seeking to organize their groups.

The campaign was authorized by a resolution which declared that applications for membership from various parts of the country indicated a "widespread interest in the unionization of teachers." Lack of funds, it is held, is the obstacle to wider organization.

Oppose Church Classes

Weekday religious education, which allows pupils to be excused from school for regular periods of religious instruction in their own churches was not given the endorsement of the federation. Opposition to the movement was voted, not because of any desire to curb religious education but because of misgivings on the part of the federation members that the precedent of excusing pupils established in a worthy cause might be abused by other interests seeking to reach the young people.

"Other agencies might use this as an opening wedge to enter the school," said one of the federation's officers. "The action was in accord with the policy of our organization to keep sectarianism out of the schools."

The subject, however, was reported to have been debated vigorously for the affirmative as well as the negative before adoption of the resolution.

Study All-Year Schools

A thorough study of the all-year school was made by the committee, which empowered the Executive Committee to appoint a sub-committee to make an investigation and report to the next convention. It is felt that the desirability of all year schools is not yet sufficiently established to enable the federation to decide its attitude toward them.

A report of the permanent committee on Education questioned the validity of research work being done by the Institute of Land Economics of Northwestern University.

WOMEN EXECUTIVES CONFER IN CAPITAL

Miss Dorothy Evans, English Feminist, to Address Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Before starting for Colorado Springs to attend the National Woman's Party convention, eastern delegates met at the national headquarters here. The chief speaker will be Miss Dorothy Evans, English feminist, who has been sent as a delegate to the convention by feminist organizations of England, the Six Point Group and the Women's Freedom League, and with messages from 25 European countries asking the co-operation of American women in securing advancement of women throughout the world.

The meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Harvey Willey, assisted by Miss Jessie Dell, Civil Service Commissioner; Miss Margaret Whitemore, national vice-president; Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, and other Washington members of the committee on arrangements. Prominent members of the party who will be present include: Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frances G. Roberts, Long Island, executive of a restaurant chain, who opposes so-called protective legislation for women in industry; Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Maryland, chairman of the Farm Women's Council; Miss Laura Berrien, Washington; Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Mississippi, charwoman, legal research department; Mrs. Mary Murray, Brooklyn, charwoman, industrial council; Miss Julia Jennings, vice-chairman of the Virginia branch, and Miss Anna W. Penneybacker, Philadelphia, vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania branch.

PACIFIC HALIBUT INDUSTRY EXAMINED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Extensive plans for further investigations into the condition of north Pacific halibut are being shaped by the International Fisheries Commission now. At a meeting called by John P. Babcock of Victoria, chairman of the commission, all data gathered by experts so far will be assembled, and an interim report to the Canadian and United States Governments, based on it.

Meanwhile the commission is planning effective measures to restore to charter a halibut fishing them to their old numbers.

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CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, INC.
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LOVE'S RETREAT

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SELL \$7800 OR RENT \$6000

This delightful little home is illustrated and fully described in our free catalogues of Lake houses. Located on a lake 10 miles from town about one acre of land, eight-room house, modern conveniences, electric range, screened porch, sunroom, fireplace, etc. Located with lovely country views and golden sunsets, only five minutes walk to beautiful bathing beach. Price \$7800 or rent \$6000. Write to Love's Retreat, Rye, N. H.

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NOBSCUTT BEACH

New England's finest vacation homes, large water heat with oil burner; 2-car heated garage; 17,000 feet of land; swimming pool; fireplace, etc. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST NEWTON HILL

Well-arranged house of 14 rooms, central heating, water heat, etc.

Large sunroom, fireplace, etc. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOME FOR SALE

Two large buildings on Maine Coast:

bathing beach nearby; city water:

modern conveniences, etc. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity

LOUIS P. MILLER,
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685

HOME FOR SALE

with sea view; large water heat:

seven rooms with enclosed porch; large garage; beautiful location just off Route 1. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HYANNIS LOT \$7000

Large lot overlooking the beautiful Lewis Bay; electric lights and water connections; excellent water heat; swimming pool; everything; easy terms. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

Winter Hill—Somerville—Mass.

New Stores—A-1 Location

Apply Princeton Garage, 349 Broadway

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 98 Gloucester St., Suite 2

July 1 to Sept. 10th, cool, comfortable

from April to September. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Two large buildings on Maine Coast:

bathing beach nearby; city water:

modern conveniences, etc. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

Attractive room; large water heat:

seven rooms with enclosed porch; large garage; beautiful location just off Route 1. Write to Box L-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EDITORIALS

The Political Future of Ireland

IT IS a matter of genuine interest that the relative obscurity into which Ireland has apparently lapsed during the last few years has hidden a record of definite recovery from the ravages of rebellion and civil war. The Government presided over by Mr. Cosgrave has certainly been the best Government which Ireland has had for a great many years, and the work it has accomplished in restoring law and order, in promoting economic development, in organizing the civil service, and in handling the difficult questions which have arisen from time to time with Ulster and Great Britain is worthy of the highest praise. Such accomplishments do not always make for popularity, for they involve contradiction of many pet theories, but they are the acts for which history will appraise the value of parties and governments to their country.

Quite recently, however, opportunity has been furnished to the world to see what opinion the Irish people have formed of the administration during the four years since the last election was held in 1923. The task before the electorate was not an easy one. The system of proportional representation lends itself to the multiplication of parties. Whatever they may have thought of the past achievements of the Government, many electors wanted a change. Yet the main alternative party was Eamon de Valera's Republican Party, to vote for which was to put the treaty with Great Britain and the Constitution in the melting pot—that is, to vote for a renewal of the troubles from which the vast majority of the Irish people have been only too thankful to escape. Moreover, there were attractive distractions from the main controversy in a number of smaller groups, or even of individuals.

Though the result of the elections has clearly made difficulties for the carrying on of a stable government in the future, it has shown definitely enough the main trend of public opinion about the past. There is no diminution in the support for the treaty settlement with Great Britain. In 1924, 765,000 votes were cast for the treaty and 289,000 against it. In 1927, 790,500 votes were cast for the pro-treaty parties and 349,500 for the anti-treaty parties. On the other hand, the Government Party, the Cumann na Gaedheal, has lost considerably. It holds forty-six seats in the new Dail as against fifty-seven in the last. The Fianna Fail, Mr. de Valera's party, holds forty-four as against thirty-two in the last Dail, but that mainly by the extinction of other rival republican parties. Labor has twenty-two seats as against fifteen. The Independents and the minor groups hold between them no less than thirty-four seats. Thus the most important change has been from the Government to the Independents, a not unnatural change after five years of very vigorous government among a people which has long been more accustomed to criticizing than to supporting governments.

A feature of the election which must be definitely recognized is the necessary uncertainty which it introduces for the future. Most countries since the war have discovered that stable government is more important than the exact representation of the changing variety of popular opinion. And what other countries need, Ireland also needs. Ireland will not have reached political stability until there is a parliamentary opposition which will provide an alternative government within the limits of the Constitution. So long as the largest opposition party is pledged to refuse to take its place in the Dail until the Constitution and the Anglo-Irish treaty is altered, it cannot be said that Ireland is out of her political difficulties. This issue did not arise in any inescapable form so long as Mr. Cosgrave had a majority in the Dail. That majority has now disappeared. It is well to call attention to the fact, therefore, that the necessity for forming a stable government will force bring this issue to the front and may cause far-reaching changes in the relations of parties and in the political conformation of the country. There is every reason to believe, however, that the sound sentiment in Ireland which has been productive of the good results that have been attained since the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty will continue to make for an enlarging sense of peace and harmony among the Irish people.

Defining Consular Rights

A N EFFORT is being made on behalf of the League of Nations to fix uniform definitions for consuls and consular agents, according to a communication addressed to the various members. While the movement is still in the formative stages, it has been suggested that a careful survey will be taken of the views of the sundry governments and that these will be digested and made ready for consideration by a committee about the end of the current calendar year. An historical outline of the status accorded consuls has already been prepared, and this data is now available to the League. It sets forth rather conclusively that there exist differences in treatment and in status of consuls even to the present day. Furthermore, it has been suggested that in specific instances because some nations possessed the power they have insisted upon unusual concessions in consular status from smaller nations. Because it is desirable to remove these discrepancies and differences, it has been suggested the League undertake to codify the international law on the subject of consuls and to draft uniform regulations to control the situation.

One of the prime duties of a consul is to decide disputes between foreign merchants, or to protect his nationals in a foreign country. But in some instances consuls have been granted wide powers, such, for instance, as extraterritoriality; exemption from taxes and tribute; immunity, both civil and criminal; right of asylum; right to conduct religious services in consulates, etc. Generally, however, the powers and rights of consuls are defined to be subordinate to the rights and powers granted ambassadors. The rights are rather definitely fixed in their exequatur, the granting of which empowers the consul to communicate with the authorities and gener-

ally to perform his duties. The acceptance of a consular representative also carries with it the inviolability of the consular archives, and other prerogatives which are considered of great value.

To demand for consuls rights which are not uniformly granted is not the only cause of disagreement. At times, as recent experience will attest, there have been attempts to gain for other representatives of sundry governments consular status where such status is not clearly justified. The issue arose some time back when investigators for the United States Tariff Commission went abroad and sought to gather data on industrial production. While it is presumably possible to reach an amicable agreement in such cases, as it proved to be in the instance of the tariff agents, the problem of the status of consuls is still a matter of individual agreement between the nations involved. A codification of the agreements and a definite fixation of the rights by an agency such as the League of Nations will naturally remove all questions of doubt, determine the status for consuls of small and powerful nations alike, and thereby remove another factor which has been the occasion of friction and doubt in the past.

Peace on Earth

WHEN the great days of national celebrations and rejoicings come around, thought is turned with gratitude to the brave men and women of the past who have given of their best to bring about some sorely needed reform. It is right and fitting that we should accord honor where honor is due, but is there not on occasion a danger that we may be led to look at these events from a somewhat too limited point of view? The good, wherever it may be manifested, belongs not to one nation or people, but to all mankind.

With a torn and heartsick world crying out for a peace which cannot be broken, thinking people everywhere are longing for and seeking a solution of the problem. Many have been the treaties, peace plans, and conferences which have failed in the hour of need, thus clearly indicating that something higher and more spiritual alone can dispose of the difficulty. In the heart of each individual must the real peace plan and the true disarmament conference have originated.

On the day when a great national event is celebrated it is a glorious opportunity for the grown-ups and also for the children—the future citizens of the world—to learn that the victory won in the past was not so much the triumph of one nation over another as it was the triumph of a right idea over some wrong condition. Hence it brought a blessing, not only to the victor, but also to the vanquished. If this wider viewpoint could be inculcated it would help to break down the false and exclusive sense of nationality, which is so often the cause of misunderstanding and discord, and to replace it with the right sense of the brotherhood of man.

Certain it is that we must learn to love the good and noble in our own particular country and to give our unwavering loyalty to every right idea for which that country is standing; then we shall be ready to overcome prejudice and misconception with regard to our sister nations, and to render to them also our loyalty and support in any right effort which they may be making in order to bring about a better sense of freedom and harmony.

Suspicion, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy are the mental conditions which produce war and in the proportion that these separating thoughts are overcome in each individual consciousness, so, most surely, will the reign of universal peace and harmony be established on earth.

Status of Governors-General

YESTERDAY, in accordance with the proposal of the Balfour committee of the Imperial Conference which sat in London last November, the Governors-General of the Dominion of Canada and the Union of South Africa ceased to be the "formal official channels of information between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and his governments in the dominions," and in future the recognized channel will be "between Government and Government direct." The new arrangement came into force in respect of the Irish Free State on May 1; and yet when the announcement of this fact, and of the impending alterations which took effect yesterday, was made public, only a few of the London newspapers deemed it of sufficient importance to be worth a notice. Thus, without blare of trumpets and scarcely a headline, was the British public notified of a fundamental change of constitutional practice which cannot but have far-reaching effects on the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With the alteration in the status of the Governor-General, the British Government is left, at any rate for the time being, without anyone to represent its views in the various Dominion capitals concerned, while the dominions themselves are in a similar position as regards London. Yet both Canada and the Irish Free State have fully accredited ministers in Washington, and the United States has its official representatives in Ottawa and Dublin.

It is not, of course, likely that such a state of affairs will be allowed to continue indefinitely. The strange thing is that it has ever arisen, in view of the fact that the Balfour committee, evidently foreseeing the results of the constitutional change it was proposing, put itself on record as being "impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of intercommunication and the reciprocal supply of information requiring joint consideration." It went on to say that "any new system" must be contingent on "the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire," meaning thereby that each Dominion must be given an opportunity of arranging with Great Britain the precise manner in which this system of personal contact was to be worked out.

Various proposals have been put forward in this connection, and it is of course evident that the question must be solved soon or serious difficulties will arise from the absence of the "personal contact" recommended by the Balfour

committee. It is virtually impossible to transact all business by an exchange of telegrams at a distance, in two of the three dominions concerned, of many thousands of miles. Differences of opinion between equals, as the dominions and the mother country by definition of the Balfour committee now are, can in general only be solved satisfactorily by an exchange of views by word of mouth.

It is to be noted that while three dominions have now taken advantage of the arrangement made last November sanctioning a change in the status of their Governors-General, the other three, Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland, have allowed the older arrangement to continue—at any rate for the time being. Australia, however, even before the imperial conference of last year, had made arrangements to extend the existing channels of information by appointing a liaison officer at the British Foreign Office. But New Zealand and Newfoundland seem quite content to leave matters as they are indefinitely. Thus the British Commonwealth of Nations has once again added to its constitutional make-up an apparent inconsistency. The surprising fact is, however, that the strength of the British Commonwealth lies in these very inconsistencies which seem so puzzling. In fact, far from being a source of weakness, this new paradox which is now in process of evolution has already had the effect of making it more united than ever.

An Unsolved Problem in Music

CERTAIN natural noises that have an irresistible charm for the ear seem to bear witness to the existence of an unsolved problem in music. The roaring, for example, of the sea, as heard from afar, indicates that perspective, if a word belonging to the vocabulary of one art may be transferred to that of another, has yet to be achieved by composers. The effect of tonal vista has, indeed, been imagined; though as a rule only after a rather puerile fashion on the one hand, or according to a very conventional formula on the other, has it been attained. A certain idea of foreground and background has been hinted at by contrasts of instrumental choirs—soft strings, loud woodwinds and blaring brasses. Storms have been represented by various devices of orchestral crescendo, all more or less claptrap; while the cattle have been called home, the hunting party has been assembled and the soldiers have been rallied by off-scene solo on English horn, French horn or trumpet, as fitted the occasion. But the illusion of sounds originating at various distances, like the beating of breakers on cliffs, has never been achieved with outstanding success.

The thing has been done, no doubt, in the manner of the mechanical draftsmen; hardly, however, in that of the painter and the engraver. Even with all the fancies of the programmatic music writers of the last century and the conceits of the impressionists of today accounted for, the situation is about as it was when Beethoven scored the "Pastoral" symphony and the "Leonora" overtures, Nos. 2 and 3.

The difficulty lies, perhaps, in the theory that the musician holds as to what tones combine to produce correct harmony. Neither the chorus of Oceaneids singing in the cove at the foot of the field, nor the one replying to it from the reef some hundreds of yards away, beyond the pasture and the wood, has any regard for key nor considers in any wise the intervals of the scale. But for some reason their antiphons have beauty surpassing that of every composition that could be mentioned in B minor or F major; and the loveliness of the chanting finds much of its explanation in the space that separates the two sources of sonority. The breeze may interrupt one phase, and the wall of the forest may lend the accent of an echo to another; and always there is surprise and variety, and best of all, plasticity.

In brief, formal harmony of the old school does nothing in the round. It is possible that a freer harmony, such as the most recent composers favor, may bring into representation a tonal world in three dimensions, like that which any body has experience of who spends a day, advantageously located, at the shore.

Random Ramblings

Br-r-r! It certainly must be cold flying over the oceans. At least, it would seem so if the names of many of the successful fliers—Brown, Lindbergh, Chamberlain, Reger-Berger, and Byrd are an indication.

According to Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut, China has gone Gaul one better, for it is divided into four factions instead of three parts.

Did ever congratulations fly faster than those which Commander Byrd, on his way to Europe, sped to the army fliers on their landing in Honolulu?

In Mauritius the islanders are distilling molasses to get fuel for their automobiles. It is to be hoped that this gives them a sweet running motor.

It hardly seems possible that the 12,000 laws added by American legislatures this year were required to replace those broken in 1926.

Oahu, Maui, Waimea, Kauai, Scatari, Valentia, Miquelon, St. Pierre—how one's flying makes us forget the old geography!

According to newspaper reports, President Coolidge is finding it somewhat difficult these days to "keep cool with Coolidge."

Although he is certainly at home in the air, it's good to know that "Lindy" can never be referred to as "Windy."

A golfer is about the only person who relishes getting into a hole—unless it's the lad who goes swimming.

The United States army fliers had a perfect right to say, "Hello, Honolulu, how are ye?"

It takes a Byrd's flight to show us that Nova Scotia is east, not north, of Maine.

One international alliance that will not fail: the French fried Irish potato.

Hop! Hop! Hurrah!

Siberia From a Train Window

A TRAIN-WINDOW view is all that most foreigners get of Siberia, that vast Asiatic annex to European Russia which gives every promise of developing and filling up after the fashion of the American Far West during the next few decades. Siberia's foreign visitors are few and infrequent. Several years ago the well-known I. W. W. agitator, "Big Bill" Haywood undertook to organize an industrial commune in the Kuznetz coal basin of central Siberia; and hundreds, even thousands, of Americans and foreign-born radicals put their money into the enterprise, bought clothing and other equipment, signed up for two-year contracts and departed for the Siberian Utopia.

As a pure Communist experiment, however, Haywood's enterprise was unsuccessful. Haywood himself seemed to lack the necessary organizing and technical ability; racial and personal quarrels developed under the pressure of the hardships of living in very primitive conditions; production in the coal mines and other undertakings attached to the colony was slack and inefficient. The upshot of the matter was that "Kuzbas," as the colony was called, was reorganized along the lines of the unromantic state capitalism which prevails in the Russian industries.

Haywood was removed from the management; there was no more talk of unrestricted workers' control or of equal wages; production picked up under the management of a Dutch Communist engineer who was put in charge of the undertaking, and Kuzbas began to gain in material prosperity in proportion as it lost in sentimental appeal.

The Kuzbas foreign colonists have mostly departed now; some of them bitter and disillusioned, while others feel that their novel experiences compensated for the material deprivations which they underwent. Other foreigners in Siberia are few and far between: an occasional butter and egg man, interested in buying up Siberia's surplus dairy products; a few German business men en route to remote Mongolia, where they intend to purchase furs and skins; very infrequently a stray journalist, in search of fresh material.

But transient travelers in Siberia are fairly numerous, because of the Trans-Siberian line, which is directly linked up with European Russian railroads, provides incomparably the shortest route between the Far East and Europe. The trip from Manchuria Station (the border point between China and Russia) to Moscow takes a week; and the same train, after a stop of a few hours, proceeds from Moscow to the Polish or Latvian frontier. The whole trip from Tokyo or Shanghai to Berlin or London, which demands seven weeks if it is made by sea, can be accomplished in approximately two weeks by using the Trans-Siberian transit facilities.

If it were not for the foreign passengers the operation of first and second-class cars (known in Russia as "soft," in eloquent contradistinction to the third-class "hard" cars) would scarcely be profitable on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The writer had several Russian traveling companions in his car from Moscow as far as Novo-Sibirsk, the capital

of Siberia; but they all left the train at the latter point. A railroad official boarded the train and rode as far as Chita, and from Chita to the border the writer proceeded in solitary state, with only the two "provodniki" or conductors as companions. Strained political conditions discourage the travel of Russians into Manchuria, which is under the authority of the conservative Marshal Chang Tsao-lin, who recently carried out the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking.

What does one see on the long unbroken trip from Moscow to the Manchurian frontier? The first day out one passes through an uninteresting stretch of sparsely populated country, mostly marsh and woodland. The Ural Mountains in the region through which the railroad passes afford little picturesque scenery; they are little more than low rolling hills. Siberia, which begins beyond the Ural Mountains, is predominantly a vast unbroken steppe or prairie, up to Krasnoyarsk. The country offers little to the eye; but it is rich in farming possibilities and yields bountiful crops even to the wooden plows and other primitive implements with which the Siberian peasant scratches the soil.

Every little station is a point of respite where most of the passengers go for a short walk. Large numbers of the peasant boys and girls, and of older folks as well, come down to see the train, as it breaks the monotony of rural existence. The trade at the stations is carefully organized; instead of dealing with a horde of individual vendors the traveler finds a stand where a number of women with peasant kerchiefs on their heads offer chickens and other meats, eggs and butter and rolls and bread for sale. Prices are generally very low; the highest price for an egg is 4 kopecks or 2 cents.

Beyond Krasnoyarsk the scenery becomes wilder and more fascinating. The Siberian taiga or wilderness comes clear up to the railroad tracks, and the thick woods, with their impenetrable underbrush, are only occasionally broken by a lumber camp or a little station. Some of Baikals, where the train pierces its way through drifts in a series of innumerable short tunnels. Beyond the wide stretch of the lake, where ice persists after summer weather has come in other parts of the country, one sees the noble outlines of high snowcapped mountains.

Perhaps the most significant sight in Siberia is the "Immigration Point" at every little station. Here hot meals are served at low cost to the grizzled, weather-beaten Russian peasants who have fled Siberia from the hopelessness of overpopulation, and are prepared to try their fortune as pioneers in a country where free land is still abundant.

Siberia is an irresistible magnet for Russia's surplus population, and its development during the next half century will quite probably resemble the settlement of the American West during the generation that followed the Civil War.

W. H. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

WHAT can best be described as the "Chamberlin and Levine Week" is now a thing of the past, but many points of interest can be recalled. The Government and city fathers had resolved to spare the two transatlantic airmen the banquets and festivities showered on Lindbergh in Paris—but that was before their arrival. The American pilots had scarcely set foot in Berlin when all such intentions were discarded and the two fliers became the center of countless celebrations.

Chamberlin's radiant smile soon won him the hearts of all and it did not take long for the population of this city to discover that the name of the German capital was included in his name, namely, Cham-Berlin. Curiously to say, Levine's name is included in the name of the capital of Germany's brother nation, Austria, namely Le-Wien. (Wien is the German name for Vienna.) A popular children's song, the first words of which are "Haenschen klein" (Little John) was soon converted into "Chamberlin . . ." and was sung by all with much gusto.

It was only natural that the sausage and sandwich vendors around the airdrome should be selling "Chamberlin Sausages," and sandwiches with "Chamberlin Eggs." One of the principal bicycle races was termed the "Chamberlin Prize." Unfortunately a decree forbids the naming of streets in Berlin after living persons, so the municipal authorities could only use the airplane's name as a street name. The Columbia Strasse is the principal street leading to Berlin's airport hitherto known as Flughafen Strasse (Airport Street). Considering the importance of Berlin's airport, this is really a very special honor bestowed on the fliers.

The population of Berlin does not like borrowing money. This was proved best by the fact that a bank which had undertaken to lend money to people to buy in stores has just closed down. The reason was lack of customers, for the Berliner apparently wishes to pay in cash or in short installments. This is generally regarded here as a most encouraging sign.

The exodus from Berlin for the Whitsun holidays was greater than has been the case for many years notwithstanding the changeable weather. The railway authorities, foreseeing this contingency, had caused work to proceed at high pressure in all the repairing sheds with the result that almost every coach in possession of the Reich was in

service.

Excursion trains left Berlin for all parts of the country and all the usual trains were lengthened. The chief bulk of holiday-makers chose the Baltic or the Giant Mountains for their destination, but Thuringia and the Harz were also popular. In spite of the enormous traffic there were no mishaps, for the German railway organization is exemplary. The pretty custom that obtains in this country from time immemorial of decorating the houses at Whitsun with branches and twigs of young birch trees, called "Maibaum," provided brisk trade for florists and street venders. At all street corners cars laden with "Maibaum" were to be seen, the fresh green branches finding ready purchasers, and horses, taxis, buses and trains were adorned with a few twigs.

A speed record was set up by the Ufa with the special film "Ocean Flier Chamber